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— by Joh. Hewes.

# GRAMMER OR INTRODVCTION TO THE ITALIAN TONGVE.

1666,

Lactantius de opific: Dei. cap. 21.

*Quod si vita est optanda sapienti, profecto nullam aliam ob-  
sensem vivere optaverim, quam ut aliquid efficiam  
quod vita dignum sit, & quod utilitatem legentibus af-  
ferat, quo profecto satius me vixisse arbitrabor & offi-  
cium hominis implem.*



AT OXFORD,  
Printed by JOSEPH BARNES, and are to be  
sold in Paules Church-yard at the signe of the  
Crown by Simon Waterfon. 1605.



Dante. Canto. 26. del Paradiso.

*Opera di natura è c' huom favella,  
Ma se così ò così, natura lascia  
Poi fare a voi secondo che v'abbella.*



TO THE HONOVABLE  
FOVNDATION OF MARIE  
MAGDALEN COLLEDGE  
IN OXFORD.



HE fruition of that maintenance which I enioy through the bounteous liberalitie of mine Honourable Founder, *VVilliam VVanslet*, hath moued me to leeke no other Patronadge for these my poore labours, then the memorie of his name, and the coùtenance of his worthie Colledge, whereof my selfe am a member, and to which I hold it my duty to returne all thankesfulnes, and the fruits of my best indeavours. *Hee was a mercifull and an Honourable man in his generation, and well reported of in his time, and hath left a worst hie memoriall behind him; his bodie is buried in peace, but his name liue! h for evermore and all posteritie shall talke of his praise: Men of elder times were certainly good men, and bent themselues to doe good to many, as the nature of vertue and goodnes is to diffuse and powre it selfe abroad like the smell of a sweete perfume. Plato giueth the reason of it, because that* *ἡ γυνή τις ἐστὶν ἡ ἀνθρώπων ἀγαθή, ἡ ἡμετέραν οἰκίαν ἀνέχουσα, ἡ τὴν πόλιν ἀνέχουσα, ἡ τὸν κόσμον ἀνέχουσα.* *In Philo.*

A 2 age

Hesiod in  
Theogon.

Corn. Nepos  
in eina vita.

Lippius de  
mag. Rom.  
lib 3 cap. 4.

Plin. lib 36  
cap 5.

Lib. 3. fol.  
429.

Virg. in Si-  
lue.

age that came neerer to the gods, they were their issue and descent fewer degrees remoued; and consequently were more vertuous and bountifull then men are now adaies; imitating the gods, whose commendation in the Poet it is, that they be *donors* *givers of good things*. *Epaminondas* being reproched by *Pelopidas*. that hee would leaue never a sonne to propagate and continue his name to posteritie, he answered yes, saying that his sonne was *Leuctrica pugna*, the battaile which he fought at *Leuctra*, in which he recovered and established the libertie of his countrie. If *Epaminondas* doubted not to call a battaile stained with blood, his sonne; with how much greater reason might this honorable minded man, call his Colledge his sonne, which he erected to procure the good of his countrie by the faire meanes of learning and peaceable Artes. A Colledge for its statelines in building such and so magnificent, that that may be said of it which *Rutilius* sometimes said of *Rome*.

*Non procul à cælo per tua templa sumus.*

*Thy lofty towers doe boise us up to heaven.* For cost and curious workmanship, that may be said, which the Sex-ten of *Dianaes* temple at *Ephesus* was wont to say to them which beheld the shining marble statue of *Hecate*, *parcite oculis*, favour your eyes; that you hurt not your sight by too much looking on it. A Colledge sweetly & pleasantly situated, whose groue and gardens are emulous with the gardens of *Hippolytus* Cardina'l of *Estia* so much famou-zed and commended by *Franciscus Schottus* in his *Itinerarium* of *Italie*. Whose walkes are delectable like the banckes of *Eurotas*, which were shaded with baye-trees; where *Aspollo* himselfe was wont to walke and to sing his layes: And of whole rivers that may in a manner be spo-

ken

ken which the people of *Angoulesme* in *France* are wont to say of their river *Touvre*, that it is *tapisée de Cigne*, *pa- rée de truites, et bordée d'escrivices*. it is covered over and checked with *Swannes*, paved and flowered with *Trautes*, and hemmed and bordered with *Crevisses*. A Colledge by the comely forme of its government ordered like a little Common-weale. And of whole rich endowments, as the Emperour *Varus* sending forth his servants to gather in the cobbe-webbes of *Rome*, which comming to ten thousand pound-waight he thereby ghesled at the greatnes of the Citie; So seeing in so great a companie each man in his degree and place so decently and competently provided for, I conceiue the whole to be ample and very honorable. Lastlie a Colledge of whose plentifull supplie of learned men which it hath alwaies yeelded, as the countrie of the *Hunnes* is by *Iornandes* called *fortissimarium & facundissimus cespes*. and *Scythia* in regard of those many nations which haue issued from thence is by the same Auctor called *vagina populorum*. So may I say that this Colledge being a plote of holie turffe, fruitfully consecrated to good Letters, hath alwaies beene an *Armorie* of learned & able men, by whom both Church & Common-weale haue beene worthely furnished. But in this theame I haue bin prevented by the learned *M. Doctor Budden*. Wherefore to bound mine affection within the skantling of an Epistle; what shall I with vnto thee o thou beautifull dwelling and habitation of the Muses? Surelie (as *David* said to *Ierusalem*.) *For my brethren and companions sake I will wish thee prosperitie*: And my harty praiervnto God for thee, shall bee this; that thou maist still continue a Nurserie, a Seminarie and Sanctuarie of Religion, Learning, Pietie, and Ver ue: That God would

A 3

blesse

blesse thy children within thee, and feede them with the  
flower of wheate: That peace may be within thy walles,  
and plentie within thy gates; That glorie and honor and  
worship may spring & flourish out of thee; That the eye  
of Gods providēce, ὁφθαλμὸς ἀλείπτει; which doth never  
slumber nor sleepe, may still watch over thee for thy preler-  
vation; and that his blessing may rest vpon thee for ever-  
more. *Hoc votum pro incolumitate Coll. Magd. Deo opt.  
max. pientissimo affectu nuncupat discessurus.*

Joannes Sanford.



## TO THE READER.



My purpose is not (Gentle Reader) to follow the current  
of those Grammarians which haue writtē in this kind:  
who being either admirers of their owne language,  
pursue euerie meniall trifles with great tediousnes; one  
writing a whole booke of two letters only. Pontanus Ludou. Del-  
ciber two of the bare Affiration. Giovanni Nor. ces. l. 18.  
chianti, a whole volume of the Toscan Diphthongues. Or else as if they in-  
tended nothing else but to fraught and fill up a volume, insert and insert  
many needlesse and idle questions, one standing to procure diuersitie of  
tongues to be the punishment for sinne; the Hebrew to be the most an-  
cient; all languages to suffer a kind of mortallitie & fatall Period; & such  
like impertinent matters. Another disputing whether the vulgar tongue  
be to be called the Toscan or the Italian tongue. Whether wordes and  
names of things be naturall or arbitrarie, taken as it seemeth out of Gel. fol. 23.  
lius lib. 10. cap. 4. *quoniam τὰ ὀνόματα ἢ θεοῖν.* Scipio Lentulus, and  
Franciscus Fortunius idelic busying themselves to shew in what wordes  
consonants are to be doubled (which Cath: Dulcis accounteth *magis  
operosum quàm operæ precium*), but scarcely giue any one rule of  
the pronounciation. Others being in necessarie points too sparing, in things  
of lesse moment prodigall and lavish. As Euphrosynus Lapinius, who  
in a volume of 319. pages, hath written 22. large leaues of the Articles,  
and other 16. of the forming of the senses; whose prolixitie is enough to  
deterre and to confound the Reader. Wherefore omitting all such curio-  
sities, I will only insist vpon those precepts which are most necessarie, ac-  
cording as I haue collected them out of the best Authors in this kinde; and  
genuinely confessing by whom I haue profited.



## Sur l'Autheur.

**Q**uand Adam malheureux par sa rebellion  
Eust meschamment gasté ce que Dieu fist tresbon;  
Nul autre que Dieu seul par sa force divine  
Nous ha peu repaver ceste grande ruine.  
Et quand Nimrod le hautain per sa temerité,  
Eust la confusion des langues meritée;  
Entre les gens mondains les plus diuins esprits,  
Ont seuls heureusement employé leurs escrits  
A ceste œuvre tressainct; a leur tresgrand louange  
Desmeilant peu a peu ceste lourde meslange.

Entre lesquels nous tous qui vivons en ceste aage,  
Devons louer sur tout le tresutil ouvrage.  
De nostre grand Oedipe l'autheur de ce liure,  
Qui par sa diligence, nous ha rendu parfait  
Ce que du temps passé fust obscur et confus,  
Parmy les brouillars des desordres inclus,  
Nous dressant un methode qui est plus frouitable,  
Que n'ha esté d'Edoward la force redontable,  
Car luy par son espée un païs ha conqueisté  
Qui de nos mains apres est bien tost eschappé;  
Cestuy cy par sa plume tire la Quintessence  
(Qui iamais se perdra) d'Italie et de France;  
Le langage i'entends qui fait communauté  
Entre ceux qui la mer ha beaucoup esloigné.

Iean More.

## A brieve table of the pronounciation.

### CAP. I.

<sup>ee</sup> <sup>oo</sup>  
A, E, I, O, V,  
Ka che chi ko keo,  
Ca ce ci co cu,  
Ka ke ki ko keo,  
Cha che chi cho chu,  
Cha che chi cho choo,  
Ci cie cij cio ciu,  
<sup>je je</sup> <sup>goo</sup> <sup>d</sup> <sup>d</sup>  
Ga ge gigogu, fagge faggia,  
Ja je ji jo joo,  
Gi gie gij gio giu,  
<sup>le li</sup> <sup>gloo</sup>  
Gla gle gli glo glu,  
Lia lie lij lio lioo,  
Gli gie gij gliu gliu. Figliolo like filiole.  
Nia nie nij nio nioo,  
Gnagne gnigno gnu,  
<sup>she she</sup> <sup>sko</sup>  
Sca sce sci sco scu,  
Ska she ske sho sko,  
Scha sche schi scho schu,  
Sha she shee sho shoo,  
Scia scie scij scio sciu,  
Tfia tfe tfej tfo tfoo,  
Tia tie tij tio tiu,  
Tfas fsee tfo tfoo <sup>ii</sup> <sup>iz</sup>  
Za ze zi zo zu zito ragazzo.  
Tzia zzie zzie zzie zzie zioo,  
Zia zie zij zio zu.

### Rules more particular for the reading.

#### CAP. 2.

The letters with the Italians are only 20. *Casb: Dulcis fol. 12.*

A, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, v, z.

A, is pronounced fully, especially when it is accented as *ma-*  
*est, maichie.*

B

E, hach

E, hath a shrill and open sound, as in Latin or English, as *Carelere*, to care for.

I, in the beginning of a word before another vowel, sometimes is a vowel, as *Io, il*, *Iacone* a deacon. Sometimes it is a consonant and then it hath most commonly *g* set before it, as *giusto*, iust. *Giove*, *Giulio*, &c.

O, is pronounced open, as *Io comando*, I commaunde.

U, vowel is sounded like *oo* in English, or like *u* in Greeke. It becommeth a consonant before another vowel, as *Uello* a calfe.

#### Appendix.

Note that any vowel being set before a double consonant is pronounced stronger, whereby the difference of words is discerned, as *caro* deare, *carro* a cart, *pole* the pole, *polla* a chicken or colt. *Vile* base or vile, *ville* townes, *vela* a waile, *vello* a fleecce. *Lapinus* further observeth that *o* hath a broader sound in *torre* a tover, *rocca* a distaffe, then in *torre* to take away, *rocca* a calfe. Wherevpon some devised to bring in a double character in imitation of the Greek *o* & *o* but this was exploded by *Angelus Florentinus*.

Of Apostrophus called by *Lud. Dolce*, *J. Riualto*.

#### CAP. 3.

The proper affection of vowels is *Apostrophus* which taketh away a letter and leaveth this signe. in stead of it, of which observe these rules.

1 First that *i* is most commonly taken away by it, especially in *y*, if a vowel goe before it, as *la vita i fia*, *el di la sera*, the end commends the life, and the evening the day, *ma i* for *mi*; *Che i*, for *che il*, *Se i* for *se il*. These are likewise corrected, *Ne i*, *pel*, *mol*, *col*, *su i*. For *ne il*, *per il*, *con il*, *non il*, & in the plural, *ne Pe co*, as *co penseri schivi*, with quaint thoughts or devises. Yet we doe not saie, *su* but *su spuntigli d' honore*. Vpon nice points of honour. *E i* for *es il*, *e i* for *es in*. We may say indifferently, *S'io vera* or *usera* if I were there, *c'era mistiero*, it was needfull, or *ci era*, *non ci e rimedio*, or *non e*, there is no remedie, *Lud. Dolce*, fol. 161.

2 *Lo*, & *la*, before vowels are apostrophated as *l'huomo*, the man, *l'anima* the soule. Before nouns beginning with *im*, or *in*, they indifferently take away *i*, or loose their owne vowel, as *l'inganno*

shall,

E

or

or *l'inganno* the deceit, *l'imbroglio* or *l'imbroglio* the garboile, *l'imperatore* or *l'imperatore*. But vvhhen they are put in steede of the pronowes *lui* & *lei*, before verbs beginning with a vowel, both vowels are changed into *e*, as *l'envio*, for *lo inuisio*, I send him. *Lenovogliare* for *la inuogliare* to get her good will. *Annuertimenti sopra le regale Toscane*, fol. 6.

The Article plurall *gli* is apostrophated if it be put before words that begin with *i*, as *gl'impacci* the troubles, *gl'imiqui*, but before the other vowels it is not, as *gli amici*, *gli occhi*, the eyes. *gli huomini*, *Cath. Dulcis*, fol. 36.

The Article plurall *le* before words, beginning with *im* or *in*, retaineth *e* or *i* indifferently as *le insidie* or *l'insidie*, *Lud. Dolce*, fol. 168. In prose before other vowels it keepeth its vowel for greater Emphasis, as *le honore prouo*, *le egregie virtu*, *le utili a pubbliche*, *Lapinus*, fol. 172.

3 Indeclinable particles loose their last vowel, as *ond'io*, *on'altri*, *d'alcuno*, for *onde io*, *oue altri*, *di alcuno*. Except *ne*, as *ne tu ne l'etel fareste*. Neither thou nor heaven could doe it. Generally words accented in the last are never apostrophated, *Cath. Dulcis*, ibid.

4 *Che*, before an aspiration retaineth only *e*, as *e' huomo*, for *che huomo*; *perche habbia*, for *perche habbia*. If *i* follow, both are changed into *e*, as *ch'altro diletto che mparar no prouo*, for I take no delight but to learne. Yet sometimes it is not apostrophated, as *che impatienza*.

5 Apostrophus is sometimes found before a consonant, as *men'pento*, I repent me of it, for *me ne pento*.

6 Lastly, some words are apostrophated though no vowel follow, as *suo* for *suoi*, thou art wont, *puo* for *puoi*, thou art able, *tuo* for *tui*, thine plurally, *me* for *meglio* better, *mi* for *mio* mine, *que* for *quei* they, *se* for *sei* thou art, *be* for *belli* faire, *ta* for *tali* such, *qua* for *quali* which men, *io* for *ioh* take hold, *cape* for *capelli* haire, *animas* and *amai* for *animali*.

#### Of Diphthongues cap. 4.

1 Out of the combinatiō of vowels result Diphthongues triphthongues, & Tetraphthongues. diphthongues whē two vowels grow in-

B a

4 into one sound as *ghiaccio* yce. *pioggia* rayne. *giungia* a fryars whip. *bianco* white. *giallo* yellow. *fiume* a river. likewise *huomo* a man. *vano* an egge. *uopo* which *Bern: Temit.* readeth *huopo*. *vedova*, a widow. *Carb: Dulcis* fol. 20.

2 *Triphthongues* or *trifones* when three vowels close into one sound, as *giuoco* according to *Giovanni Norchiati* which. *Lapinua* 292. maketh of 3. Syllables saying *giuoco* sport. Such are *figliuol* a sonne. *Lacciuolo* a snare. *stacciuolo* a little searfe. or five whose pluralls by taking away *i*. become *Quadrifones*, as *lacciuoi* of two syllables for *lacciuolo*. *stacciuoi* fives. &c. which must so be pronounced that every vowell must be heard; wherevnto the *Florentines* doe easily frame themselves as *Norchiati* witnesseth.

### Of Consonants cap. 5.

*C* in *ca co cu* is pronounced like *k*. but *ce* and *ci* are sounded like *ch* in English in the word *Chicaster* as *ceci* a blindnes.

*Ch* before a vowell is pronounced like *Ka*. as *prediche* Sermons. *boschi* groues. Howbeit the Romish speech called *la corinzana* pronounceth *ch* in many words like *ch* in English. And *Ca: Dulcis* rule is. fo. 6. that if *Ch* stand before a vowel that may close into a Diphthonge with it, to wit *a*, *e*, *i*: it is alwaies to be sounded like our *ch* in English, as *Chiesa* a Church. not *Kiesa* but *Cheza*. So sound *chiudaa* naile. *chiave* a key. *chiamare* to call. *occhio* an eye. *specchio* a glasse. *vecchio* an old man. *finocchio* Fennell. saith *Ioh. Mirada* in his Spanish Grammar. fo. 40. Likewise *chiarire* to clear. not like *picchiare* to knock at the doore. *bicchiere* a beaker or a drinking glasse which are sounded *picchiare* *bicchiere*. *Chio* and *Chinquo* are pronounced *chio* *chinquo*.

*D* by the *Toscanis* is often pronounced for *s*. as *padrone* for *patrone* a matter: *amadore* for *amatore* a lover. *Lud. Dolce* fol. 104.

*G* before *a o u* hath its vsuall sound as in English in *garter* or *gallant*. so pronounce *gara* strife. *gangolare* the dew-lappe of an oxe. Before *e* or *i* it is sounded like *j* consonant or as in this English word *ginger*. so pronounce *geloso* iealous. *giouane* a young man. If it be double in the midst of a word the first is sounded like *d*. as *fugga* he flieth *foggia* a fashion. pronounce it *fudge* *fodgia*.

*Ghi* before a vowell that may growe into a Diphthonge with

with it, is sounded as *ji* by *i* consonant as *Ghiata* gravell which is also sounded and written *jata*. *Ghiaccio* yce *ghioccia* a droppe. *Carb. Dulcis* fol. 16. Otherwise it is pronounced as *gi* in the English word *Gilbert* as *Ghirlanda* a garland.

*Gl* and *glie* are pronounced liquidely as we sound *l* in a *Lute* So pronounce *figli* sonnes *moglie* a wife. not *fig-li* but *fi-gl*. except they be devided into diuerse syllables as in *negligente*.

*Gua*, *gue*, *gni*, *gno* are sounded with *G* together & as if *i* did follow or as we sound *oy* in *oy* or *company* in English. So pronounce *vergogna* shame. *guadagno* gaine. like *vergo-gua* or *vergonia*.

*Gua* *gue* *gui* are pronounced otherwise then in French, by sounding both the vowels. as *guardia* a watch. *guerra* warre. *guida* a guide.

*H* in the Beginning of a word is a quiescent letter and doth not breath as *huomo*. *honesto* like *omo*. *onesto*. Likewise in *th* it is quiescent, as *theologo* like *teologo*. In some wordes it is written for difference sake, as betweene *bamo* a hooke and *amo* I loue. *Thosco* a Toscan and *tosco* poyson. *Carb Dulcis* fol. 15.

*S*. in the beginning of a word is sounded as in English. a *Sala* a haule. In the middle of a word betweene two vowels it is sounded like *z*. *casa* a house. *chiesa* a church. *desio* desire. except *cosi* so. *altresia* also or moreover. *conciosia* for so much. which are sounded like *st*. except also *se* and *si* the affixes of verbes as *amasi* he is loued. *Carb Dulcis* fol. 14.

*Sc*. *sc* are pronounced as in English as *Scannare* to kil. *Scusa* an excuse. But *See* and *Sci* are sounded like *she* *sci*. as *Scemare* to diminish. *Sciocca* a foole. Like *Shemare*. *Shocca*.

*Scha*, *sche* *sch* *sch* like *ska*, *ske*, *ski* &c. as *scherno* a skorne. *schiaia* a race or familie. like *skerno*. &c.

*Scia*, *scie*, *scij*, *scio* *sciu* like *sha* *she* *shi* &c. as *sciagurato* unhappie. like *shagurato*.

*T* before *i* with another vowel following is sounded like *s* as *oratione*. *gratia* like *grasia*. Except *natio* for *nativo* naturall. *malattia* sicknes. *saetta* a swift pinnace. Except also the 1. & 2. persons plurall of verbes as *passamopatiato* *Carb Dulcis* fol. 18.

*X* is not properly an Italian letter, but in need thereof *S* is vsed as *Senofonte* for *Xenophonte*. in the middle of a word it is changed

into ff. as *Alessandro* for *Alexandro*.

Z, in words comming from the Latin or Greeke, retaineth its proper sound, as *zizania*, *zifiro*, &c. And in some Italian words, as *zara* a game at dice, *zero* the figure of nought in Arithmetick. But in most proper Italian wordes it is sounded with an harde touch of the tongue like the Hebrew *T* (*adi*, or *ts*, as *zappa* a spade, *zecca* the mint of coyning, *zio* an vnckle, *zolla* a clodde, *zucca*, a gourd, *Cath: Dulcis*, fol. 14. saith that it hath the same sound after a liquid, as *alzare* to lift vp, *Speranza* hope, *forza* force. Like *alzare* *Speranza*. In the middle of a word it is doubled and sounded like *zz*, as *vagazzo* a page boy, *pazzo* a foole. Like *pazzo*, &c. Except *mezzo* when it signifieth a meane or the middle, for the it is pronounced *mezo*, not like *pezzo* a peece, or *uozzo* accustomed, *Scipio Lentulus*, fol. 18. But when it signifieth a mellow apple, it is pronounced *metzo*, *Euphrosynus Lapinius*, fol. 287.

#### Of words and of their Accidents. CAP. 6.

Of letters are framed syllables, and of syllables conioined are framed words.

The Accidents and Affections of words are of 2. sortes either	1	Generall, which is the	Prothesis.
		Accent.	Apharesis.
	2	Particular to some words	Syncope.
		alone is Euphonia, to vvhich	Paragoge.
	these in this language are	Apocope.	
	subordinate.	Antistichon.	

#### Of the Accent.

1 First, of the *Accent* this is the general rule delivered by *Cath: Dulcis*, fol. 34. That wordes of two syllables accent the first, if there be no accent expressed for difference sake, as *amo* I loue, *amò* he loved the third person of the Aorist. *Pero* a peare, *però* wherefore a Coniunction. So other words are signed with an accent for difference sake, as *Di* a daie, whereby it differeth from the Article *di*, he is, and, *là* there & *la* the Article. *nè* neither, and *ne* the aduerbe of denying, or *ne* in. Some for difference sake as diversly accented as *Balia* power, *Balia* a woman nurse.

Secondly Poly syllables for the most part accent the last syllable, as *brigata* a company, *Catharina* a proper name. Except all superlatives in *issimo*, as *dottissimo*. Many other words are also excep-

excepted which must be learned by vse, as *broffela*, a wheale or push, *brodolo* a porridge-belly, &c. Except also the third persons plurall of verbs as *amano* they loue, *amavano* they did loue, *amavano* they loved. Yet the Future tense followeth the rule as *ameranno* they shall loue.

The penult- ma is accented	1	In the 3. persons singular of the Aorist which end in <i>eo</i> , as <i>posco</i> , <i>perdeo</i> , <i>posceo</i> , <i>morio</i> , <i>perco</i> , <i>posco</i> , <i>Lapin</i> , fol. 149. So <i>gia</i> , for <i>gina</i> , <i>Cath: Dulcis</i> , fol. 32.
	2	In the 3. person plurail of the Aorist, as <i>suggiro</i> , for <i>suggi- rono</i> , to distinguish it from the future <i>suggirò</i> . So <i>vidro</i> for <i>vidi- rono</i> , future. <i>vidrò</i> .
	1	In Substantiues Apocopated that end in <i>a</i> , as <i>honestà</i> , of <i>honestate</i> . To distinguish it from the Adiectiue <i>honestà</i> .
	2	In words ending in <i>i</i> , which are pronounced sharpe, as <i>costi</i> , <i>alirefi</i> , <i>Cath: Dulcis</i> , fol. 12.
The last is ac- cented	3	In the 3 person singular of the Aorist of the 1. Coniuga- tion and of others also whose 1 person endeth in two vowels as <i>amò</i> , <i>canò</i> , he loved, he sang. <i>potè</i> of <i>potèi</i> . <i>parò</i> of <i>perdei</i> . Likewise <i>vidi</i> , <i>mori</i> , <i>fini</i> . Also in all persons singular of the Fu- ture in al Coniugations, as <i>amerò</i> , <i>amerai</i> , <i>vedrò</i> , <i>vidrò</i> . Item in <i>però</i> , and in al words apocopated, as <i>Laccinò</i> for <i>laccinoli</i> , <i>potè</i> , <i>fe</i> , for <i>potèo</i> , <i>feo</i> , <i>Lud. Dolce</i> , fol. 155.
	4	Lastly in words ending in <i>n</i> , <i>virò</i> , <i>Corsò</i> , a citties name: <i>Arthù</i> , <i>Arthur</i> , <i>Gienlelus</i> . Item <i>gid</i> , <i>più</i> .

Note that a graue accent is changed into an acute, if an Affix follow, as of *amò*, *amòlo*, *vedrò*, *vedròlo*, which accent notwithstanding is often not written but pronounced.

2 The second accident of words is *Euphonia*, when in composition as *Cath Dulcis* speaketh, *prior consonans concedit in naturam sequenti*. So *In* before / changeth *n* into *l* as *Numinare*. likewise *Ab* ad, *ob*, *sub* change their consonant into the consonant following, as *abbruscire* to burne, *agguaglia* a match or equalitie, *ottinge* I obtaine, *ammire* I admire, *annovero* I number, *soporto* I support, *Cath: Duls*, fol. 27.

Sometimes by *Euphonia* there is put an *i* betweene a word ending in a consonant and the next word beginning with *s* accompanied with another consonant as, *Nathan* & *Seberzo* *scopero* *spasmo* *ouamez* *hora* *Nathan* sported with himselfe by the space of halfe an howre. *Cath Dulcis* fol. 23.

3 Under this *Euphonia* we may likewise comprize that change



or Symbolisme of letters or *Atistwoben*, when by a kinde of Hebraisme letters of the same organ & order are put the one for the other. as *albero* and *arbero* a tree. *veleno* & *veneno* poyson. *polegrino* and *peregrino* a pilgrime. *maninconia* for *malinconia* melancholie. *speme* and *spene* hope. *Calonico* and *Canonico* a Canon of a church. So they lay *eguale* *iguale* and *uguale* for equall. *Specchio* and *Spieglio* a looking glasse. *vecchio* and *veglio* an old man. *pericolo* and *periglio* danger. *uccello* and *augello* a bird.

4 *Prothesis* is whē is put to the begining of some words as *Idio* for *Di* God. *Ignudo* for *gnudo* naked. espiallie if *uen*, *in*, or *per* goe before it. as *ei superis* *maciellar dalle visa* hee had almost broken his iawes with laughing. *Non isperate* *mai veder il cielo* doe you not hope ever to behold the heaven.

5 *Apheresis* taketh away a letter or syllable from the begining, as *esse* and *sto* for *questo* this, as *sto buon vin* this good wine. *Stasera* this evening, *Stamane* or *Stamattina* this morning, *stanotte* this night likewise *sendo* for *essendo*.

6 *Syncope* taketh a letter or syllable out of the midst of a word as *Monna* for *madonna* Madame. *Lapin* fol. 204. *Fratelmo*, *fratello* *Signorso*, *matres*, *moogliemo*, for *fratello mio*, my brother, *moilie mia* my wife &c. *Lapin* fol. 24. So the aorist of the 1. Coniugation loseth 1. when an affix is ioyned to it as *deliberami* for *deliberatui*. So *inferi a* for *infermità* *Santi a* for *sanità* health. *Avvertimenti* &c. Likewise *ponno* for *possono*. they can. *fosse*, *haveste* and such like for *havessitu*, *fossitu*. *formanto* for *sopramonto* I surmount. But espically in the future tense of verbes of the 2. Coniugation, as *terrà* for *terrò*, *vale* &c.

7 *Paragoge*, putteth a letter to the end of a word as *ad*, *sed*, *sed*, *shed*, for *o*, *ne*, *se*, *che*.

8 *Apocope* taketh away a letter or syllable from the ende of a word as *lacciuo* for *lacciuoli* gins, *cava* & *cavai* for *cavalli* horses, & such like of which see more in *Apostrophus*, cap. 3. *Don* for *domus* a Lord, *San* for *santo* Saint, *fra* for *frate* a Fryer. *pro* for *prode* good health or wellfare. *Fè* for *fede* faith or for *face* he made. *vi* for *vedi* see thou. *cre* for *credi* beleeve thou. *pie* for *pieno* a foote. *me* for *meo* the meanes. And generally the wordes which have a liquid before their last vowell suffer *Apocope* as *bel* for *bello* faire, *sentier* for

for *sentiero* a path-way. *buon* for *buono* good; *qual* for *quale*; *ben* for *bene*, *mar* for *mare*. &c. *Catbarinus Dulcis* fol. 23. excepteth *duro* hard. *Chiaro* cleare, *oscuro* darke, *strano* strange. Except also if it be before a word beginning with *s*. accompanied with another consonant, as *quello sfortunato* that vnfortunate man. *essere* *scarso* *dispensieri* to be vnburthened of cares. *ibid*.

### Of the Articles.

Articles are either	1 Masculins	1 <i>Il</i> which is evermore vsed before words beginning with a consonant as <i>Il cavallo</i> the horse	1 Before wordes beginning with a vowel as <i>lo amore</i> and by <i>Apostrophus</i> <i>l'amore</i> the loue.
	2 Feminine <i>La</i>	2 <i>Lo</i> , which is vsed	2 Before a word beginning with <i>S</i> . and another consonant; as <i>lo Sventurato</i> the vnhappy man. <i>lo Spirito</i> the Spirit.
			3 Alto with <i>Per</i> , or <i>messere</i> or <i>monsignore</i> as <i>per lo capo</i> by the head. <i>Monsignor lo Re</i> my Lord the King. <i>messer lo Podestà</i> master Governour. <i>messer lo frate</i> master Friar.

*Fortunius*, fol. 14. and *Lapinius*, fol. 218. obserue that *Petrarche*, & *Dante*, vse *il*, & *lo*, indifferently before words beginning with a consonant, as *il*, or *lo mar* the sea, *il* or *lo cuer* the heart, *il* or *lo ciel* the heaven. *lo giorno* the day. *lo mondo*, *lo maestro*, *lo mio libro*, *lo quale*, *lo peste*.

### *Il*, is thus declined,

Singul.	Nom. <i>il</i> .	Di and De are for the Genitiue case. A to the Dative. Da for the Ablatiue.	Plur.	Nom. <i>li</i> , <i>i</i> , &c.
	Genit. <i>del</i> .			Genit. <i>de</i> , <i>i</i> , &c.
	Dat. <i>al</i> .			Dat. <i>a</i> , <i>i</i> , &c.
	Accus. <i>il</i> .			Accus. <i>li</i> , <i>li</i> .
	Vocat. <i>il</i> .			Ablat. <i>da</i> , <i>i</i> , &c.

Note that *Di*, is vsed without an Article as *di lui*, of him; *di loro* of them, *fumo di paglia*, smoake of straw.

*De*, is vsed with an Article as *del campo* of the field, *fumo della paglia* smoake of the straw. *De* for *de*, in the plural.

*A*, and *da* may be vsed both with and without articles as *a Pietro*, *al campo*, *da Pietro*, *dal campo*, *A* and *da* for the plural.

*De, a, da, ne*, coming before *lo, la, li, le*. double their *l*, as *dell' huomo* of the man, *della donna* to the woman.

Note that *ne* is vsed with an Article, as *ne' l'cielo*, in the heaven.

*In*, without an Article as, *in cielo*, in heaven.

*Con*, & *Per*, compounded with an Article, loose their last letter as, *col fuoco* with the fire, *pel freddo*, for *per il freddo*, through cold, *lo co' miei figliuoli*, *pe' fatti loro*. See cap. 3.

*Lo*, and *la*, are thus declined.

Sing.	{	Nom. lo.	Plur.	{	Nom. li & gli.	Sing.	{	La	Plur.	{	Le.
		Gen. dello.			Gen. de gli, not delli.			della			delle.
		Dat. allo.			Dat. a gli, not alli.			alla			alle.
		Accus. lo.			A. cus. li, & gli.			la			le.
		Abl. dallo.			Ab da gli, not dalli.			dalla			dalle.

Of the Nowne. CAP. 8.

For orderly proceeding I will with *Lapinus*, lib. 2. fol. 227. make three declensions of Nownes. The first is of Nownes that end in *a*, and they are all of the feminine gender and make their plurall by changing *a* into *e*, as *danzella* a damzell plu. *danzelle*.

1 Except nownes feminines that are apocopated, whole plural is like the singular, as *la bontà*, for *bontate*. plur: *bontà* goodnes, *la città*, for *cittade*. plur: *la città*, a citie. And generally al words apocopated make their plurall like the singular, as *il piè*, for *piede*, a foote, plur: *i piè*, *la virtù*, for *virtute* plur: *le virtù*. otherwile the primitiues be regular, as *il piede* plur: *i piedi*, *la dignitate*. *le dignitati*.

2 Except also these nownes of the Masculin gender, *planeta* a planet, *cometa* a comet. and all names of offices belonging to men, as *poeta*, *profeta*, *podestà* a magistrate or governour.

A nowne of the first declension is thus declined.

Nom. la rosa.	{	Plural.	Nom. le rose.
			Gen. delle rose.
			Dat. alle rose.
			Accus. le rose.
Abl. dalla rosa.			Abl. dalle rose.

Masc.

Il pianeta.	{	Plural.	i pianeti.
			De i pianeti.
			A i pianeti.
			I pianeti.
Del pianeta.			Dai pianeti.

Note that if *e* or *g* be before *e*, in the plurall they interpose *i*.

as *i Soldati riceuono più piaghe che paghe*, e dalle lor amiche piu rogna che robba Souldiers receiue more hurt then pay, and from their lasses more pockes then wealth. From *piaga*, *paga*, & *amica*. Cath: Dulcis, fol. 46.

The 2. Declension.

The second declension is of words ending in *e*, which commonly followe the gender of those Latin nownes from whence they are derived, the newter gender being comprised vnder the Masculin. As *il sole* hic Sol. *la volpe* hec vulpes. *il lume* hoc lumen. *Fonte* and *sine* are of the doubtful gender. *Fronte* only of the Feminine. *e' il pastor ch' a Golia ruppe la fronte*.

All nownes in *e* in the plurall change *e* into *i*, as *il mantice*, *i mantici* the bellows, *il focile*, *i focili* a tynderbox, *la madre* *le madri* mothers, except *bue*, that maketh *buoi* Oxen.

A nowne of the second declension is thus declined.

Nom. lo Scolare.	{	Plur.	Gli Scolari.
			De gli Scolari.
			A gli Scolari.
			Gli Scolari.
Abl. dallo Scolare.			Da gli Scolari.

Nownes that end in *ie* diphthong in the plurall cast away *e*, as *la moglie* the wife, plural *le mogli*. But if *ie* make two syllables the singular and plural are both alike, as *l'effigie*, *la specie*, and *le specie* spices, *la & le superficie* the surface.

The 3. Declension.

The 3. declension containeth nownes ending in *e*, which are all of the Masculin gender, except *la mano* the hand. And they make their plurall by changing *e* into *i* as *il regno*, *i regni*. Except *buomo* that maketh *buomini*, *ladro* *ladroni* theeues.

Words that end in *eo* or *go*, in the plural assume *b*, as *ubriacco*, or *imbriacco* drunken, *ubriacchi*, *abbaco* a delke, *abbachi*, *ago* a needle *aghi*, *Spago* pack-threed *Spaghi*. *Ramingo* wandring, *raminghi*. Except these *amico*, *amici*, *monaco* *monaci*, Monks, *Canonico* a Canon of a Church, *canonici*, *nemico* an enemy, *nemici*. *Greco* a Greek But when it signifieth greek wine it maketh *Grechi* in the plural *prato* a wooer, *preci*, *medico*, *medici*, *mago*, *magi*, *dialogo*, *Astrologo*, *dia-logi*, *Astrologi*. Cath: Dulcis, fol. 46.

Words in *io* forme their plural by casting away *i*, as *vsario*, an

vsurer, *vsurai*. *Cuoia* leather, *cuoi*. *Savia* wife, *savi*. *occhi* an eye, *occhi*. *Specchio* a looking glasse, *specchi*, &c. Except *pai* a paire, that maketh alwaies *pai*, as *tre pai* di calze three paire of hosen. *Tempio* a temple, and *esercizio* exercise, in their plural haue *tempi*, *eserciti*, where by they differ from *tempi*, the plural of *tempo*, time. *eserciti* of *esercito*, an Armie. *ibid*.

The declining of a *nomine* of the third Declension.

Nom. <i>il grembo</i> , the lap.	Plural: {	<i>i grembi</i> .
Gen. <i>del grembo</i> .		<i>de i grembi</i> .
Dat. <i>al grembo</i> .		<i>a i grembi</i> .
Accus. <i>il grembo</i> .		<i>i grembi</i> .
Abl. <i>Dal grembo</i> .		<i>Da i grembi</i> .

These *nomines* following make their plural in *i* or *a*.

<i>Dito</i> a finger.	<i>Sacco</i> a bagge.
<i>Ciglio</i> an eye-lid.	<i>Braccio</i> an arme.
<i>Riso</i> laughter.	<i>Legno</i> woode.
<i>Castello</i> a castell.	<i>Peccato</i> sinne.
<i>Sirido</i> a crying.	<i>Labbro</i> a lippe.
<i>Pugno</i> a fist.	<i>Filo</i> threed.
<i>Quadrrello</i> the quarrell of a	<i>Vestimento</i> a garment.
cross-bow.	<i>Coltello</i> a knife.
<i>Anello</i> a ring.	<i>Membro</i> a member.
<i>Frutto</i> fruit.	<i>Letto</i> a bed.
<i>Calcagno</i> the heele.	<i>Lenzuolo</i> a sheete.
<i>Ginocchio</i> the knee.	<i>Muro</i> a wall.
<i>Ossa</i> a bone.	<i>Fato</i> destinie.
<i>Corno</i> a horne.	<i>Fondamento</i> a foundation.
<i>Vestigio</i> a steppes.	

Plural { *i* *diti*.  
          *dite*.  
Le { *dite*.  
      *dite*, the Toscan doth only vse this termination  
      with the Article Feminine.

These others make their plural in *i*, or in, *ora*.

<i>Campo</i> a field	<i>Lato</i> a side	<i>Orto</i> a garden
<i>Fato</i> destinie	<i>Ramo</i> a bough	<i>Costume</i> custome
<i>Prato</i> a meddow	<i>Arco</i> a bowe	<i>Biada</i> corne
<i>Lugo</i> a place	<i>Borgo</i> a suburbe	<i>Fico</i> a figge
<i>Fiume</i> a river	<i>Grado</i> a greese	<i>Corpo</i> a bodie

Plural.

Plural, *trami*, & *le trame*. But the termination in *ora*, is now out of vse. *Lapini*, fol. 228.

### Anomalies of *nomines*:

Some words are of two declensions as *Fronde* and *fronde*, *lode* and *lode*, in the plural *lode* and *lodi*, praise.

Others that in the singular end in *a*, & *e*, but in the plural end only in *e*, as *il gregge*, *la greggia* a flocke, plural *le gregge*.

Some in the singular end in *e*, only, but in the plural end in *e*, and *i*, as *il fine* plural *i fini*.  
*fonti* and *la fonte*, plu. *i fonti* & *le fonti*. *le fine*.

Some that end in *a* or *o*, and in the plural in *e*, & *i*, as *orecchia*, & *orecchio*, an eare: plur. *le orecchie*, or *gli orecchi*. Such are these *bi* *segna* neede. *dimanda* a question, *scritta* a bill. *Chiostro* a cloister. *clina* an olue. *Vela* a vaile. *cerchia* a circle. *aiuto* helpe. *pezza* a peece. *puzza* a stench.

Some end in *o*, and *e*, as *pensiero*, or *pensiere* a thought such are *sentiero*, a path-way. *desfriere* a courser. *Cinghiero* a wild bore, &c.

Those *nomines* that end in *i*, are either proper names, as *Giovanni* John: plu. *i Giovanni* or else they be names of families, and are all of the plural number, as *i Neri*.

*Nomines* in *v*, are for the most part Feminines apocopated, are *virtu* *servitu*. Except these masculines, *Gresu* *Corfu*, *Aren*, & *gru*, a crane: which in the plural change nothing.

*Duo* for the masculin & *due* for the feminine, which notwithstanding is vsed in both genders, as *due sorelle*, two sisters, *due* or *due fratelli* two brethren. Likewise *ambedue* and *ambidue*, both. *entrambi* and *entrambe* both together. But *amendue* both, is of both genders.

*Cento*, *ducento*, *trecento* are common to both genders.

*Mille* in composition looeth one of its liquids and change, into *a*, as *duemila* 2000. *tre mila* 3000. *Lapin*, 230.

### Of Derivatives.

C 3

Nomines

Nounes derivatues are either of

- 1 Diminishing and they are of diuers formes, as of *casa* an house. *casina*, *casellana*, *casuzza* *casuccia*, *casipola*, a little cottage of *huomo*, a man. *huomaccino*, *huomicciuolo*, *huomicciasto*, *huomicciastolo*, *huomuzzo*, a dwarf. *vecchio* an old man. *vecchiavello*, *vecchiuzzo* a little old man.
- 2 Increasing as of *casa* an house. *casone*, *casotto*, *casistone*, a great house. *huomo*, *huomaccio* a tall man. *vecchione*, *vecchiotto*, a very old man. *Librone*, *librosso* an huge volume.
- 3 Of reproach as *huomaccio*, a bad man. *vecchiaccio* an old knave. *libaccio* or *libresia* a paltry booke. *tristaccio* or *ribadaccio* a varlet. *Casaccia* and *Stanzaccia* an old house. *Saionaccio* an old bare coate.

### Adiectives.

Adiectives in *e*, serue to both genders as *Gentil huomo*, *gentil donna*. *Felice è quello*, *felice è quella*.

Adiectives in *i*, serue to both genders, as *di pari ingegno*, of a like wit, *di pari volontà* of like will. *Ogni* is only vsed in the singular, whose plurall is supplied by *tutti*, and *tutte*. *Parecchi* many or manifold, is only of the plurall number.

Adiectives in *o*, make their feminine by changing *o*, into *a*, as *bello*, *bella* faire.

### Degrees of Comparison.

The Comparatiue is formed by the particles *più* more, *meno* lesse, and is increased by these words *molto*, *via*, *assai*, as *molto* or *assai più dotto*, much more learned. Except

*buon* comp. *migliore*

*mal* comp. *peggiore*

*piccolo* comp. *minore*.

*magno* comp. *maggiore*.

The superlatiue in *issimo*. as *brutto* foule *più brutto*, super *bruttissimo*.

### Of the Pronounes

#### Cap. 3.

Pro-

Pronounes are either

Primitives.

1 Demonstratiues.

2 Relatiues.

3 Possessiues.

Pratiues.

*Io*, *ego*

*tu*, *tu*

*Se*, *lui*.

*Quello*, *ille*.

*Questo*, *hic*

*Cosesto*, *iste*

*Coselui*, *istie*

*Egli*, *ille*

*Esso*, *ipse*

*Chi*, *quale* *qui*

*Che*, *quod*.

*mio*, *meus*. *fem* *mia*

*tuo*, *tuus*. *fem* *tua*.

*Suo*, *uus*. *fem* *sua*.

*nostro*, *noster*. *fem* *nostra*.

*vestro*, *vester*. *fem* *vestra*.

In need of which Poets vse *meo* & *ma*. so & *sa*. so & *sa*. as *Sirocchia* for *Sirocchia tua* thy sister vide cap. 6 in Syncope.

2 Gentiles belonging to Sects or nations as *Nofrano* or *nostrale*. our countrie mā, or of our side *vostrale* belonging to you.

### The Primitiues are thus declined.

	Io		Tu		Se
Io or I	Noi	Tu	voi	Gen di se	
di me	di noi	di te	di voi	Sing. a se et se	
a me	a noi	a te	a voi	& se	
me	noi	te	voi	Plur. da se.	
da me	da noi	da te	da voi		

Nom. *quello* & *quel* which is vsed when the Substantive is expressed as *quel dottore* that Doctour.

Gen. *di quello*

Dat. *a quello*. &c.

Nom. *quelli* or  
Plur. *quegli* et *quasi*  
Gen. *di quelli*.

*Quello* is seldome vsed but rather *quegli* as *quegli occhi* those eyes. *Quasi* is sometimes of the Singular number as *qual è quel che di se uol cio che uolle*. who is who nilleth what he would: *Dante Cant. 2. del Infer.*

In

In like manner are declined. *Questo, hic*, poetically *esto*, & *quod* when it is put substantively without another Substantive, for *this thing*, or by way of division as *quelli e questi*, ille et iste. Genitive: *di questo*. &c. Likewise *Cotesto* iste. *Esso* & *desso*, as *esso* lui ille ipse. *egli e de* ipse est. note that *esso* serverth to all genders and numbers, as *con esso* lei, cum illa ipsa. *con esso* noi cum nobis ipsis: In like manner *Stesso* & *Istesso* as also *medesimo* are ioyned to nounes & pronounes for Emphatic sake, as in English this word *Self*. As *egli stesso* he himself. *Se stesso* himself. *essi stessi* themselves. *Il cavallo medesimo* the selfe same horse.

*Fe*  
*in* } *medesimo*, I my selfe &c.  
*egli*

*Egli* is thus declined.

Nom. <i>egli, e, ei, et lui.</i>	} Plur.	Nom. <i>Egliino, ellino, &amp; egli, e,</i>
Gen. <i>di lui</i>		<i>ei et loro. vulgò</i>
Dat. <i>a lui</i>		Gen. <i>di loro, &amp; lor.</i>
Accus. <i>lui</i>		Dat. <i>a loro &amp;c.</i>
Ablat. <i>da lui.</i>		

Feminine.

Nom. <i>ella, seldom to</i>	} Plur.	Nom. <i>elleno, elle vulgò loro</i>
Gen. <i>di lei</i>		Gen. <i>di loro</i>
Dat. <i>a lei</i>		Dat. <i>a loro</i>
Accus. <i>lei</i>		Accus. <i>loro</i>
Ablat. <i>da lei.</i>		Ablat. <i>da loro.</i>

Note that *lui* & *lei* are properly oblique cases, yet sometimes with the Poets they are used as Nominative cases, especially if the Relative *che* follow it as *lui che*, he who. *lei che* thee that. But this *lopinino* seemeth not to allow of. fol. 13.

Note also that *egli* is sometimes used for elegancy sake, answering to our English word *it*, as *i egli è vero* if it bee true. *egli non è bisognar tempo*, as in French *Il n'y a gueres*, it is not long agoe.

*Colui* is thus declined.

Nom. <i>Colui, e.</i>	} plur.	Nom. <i>Coloro</i>	} Fam.
Gen. <i>di colui</i>		Gen. <i>di coloro.</i>	
Dat. <i>a colui &amp;c.</i>		Dat. <i>a coloro &amp;c.</i>	
			Plur.
			<i>Coloro &amp;c.</i>

So is *Cosui* declined, is Fam. *cosui* plur. *disostoro.*

*Cosui*

*Cotestui*, this very same man, for it is of more force then *cotesto* iste. it is in frequent use amonge the vulgar but seldom found in any good authour. *Fate cotestui*, plur. *cotestoro*.

*Chi* is sometime a nowne Interrogative, as, *chi ha egli percosso* whom hath he smitten? Sometimes a Relative, as *io non conosco chi ardisca cio fare*, I know not who dares doe this, thence are compounded, *Chiche*, and *chiunque* & *qualunque*, whosoever. *Che che* quicquid, whatsoever.

*Chi*, is thus Declined.

Nom. <i>Chi</i>	} as	} <i>Lo studio.</i> <i>la scienza</i> <i>le virtù.</i> <i>i viij.</i>	} <i>Ch'io seguo</i> , the studie, vertues or vices which I pursue.
Gen. <i>di chi et di cui</i>			
Dat. <i>a chi &amp; a cui.</i>			
Accus. <i>chi</i>			
Ablat. <i>da chi.</i>			

*Quale* is sometimes a Relative, as much as *Chi*. *Avvertimenti fol. 16*, as *Il quale* the which. Sometimes an Interrogative as *Qual gratia* what thanks. Sometimes it is used for *essi*, So. Sometimes it is a Distributive, as, *qual torna a casa, e qual s'annida in selva*, one returneth home and another neareth in the wood. *Carb. Dulcis fol. 61*, it is thus declined.

Male: & Fam. *il & la quale*. Gen. *del & della quale*, Plur. *i, & la quali*.

Likewise *Tale* which with an Article before it is a Demonstrative as, *Il tale* the same, or, (such a one) *la tale*, plur. *i et le tali* and by contraction *tai* and *ta*.

*Altro* and *altri*, *alun* vel *alter*, as *egli e non altri*, he & no other in the oblique cases it hath *altrai*, as *d'altrui*, *ad altrui*, &c.

*Cio, hoc*, is used sometimes, for *questo* or *quello*, as *cio fu il fortissimo Hettore*, this was the most valiant Hector. *cio erano vaghissimi giovani*, these were trimme youthes. *Avvert. fol. 16*, but this is too ancient and not to be followed.

These words are commonly referred to the Pronouns.	} and <i>Casavuno</i> } everie one.	
		<i>Ognuno</i>
		<i>Casuno</i>
		<i>Ciascuno</i> , and by Epenthesis <i>ciascheduno</i> , or by apocope <i>ciascun</i>
		<i>Veruno</i>
		<i>Niuno</i>
	} no mā, nor any, & these are both affirmatives & negatives, like <i>Personne</i> with the French, <i>Avverti</i> <i>imienti</i> 16, & are used for <i>alcuno</i> , as <i>non c'è niuno</i> here is not one.	
<i>Nissuno</i>		

D

Of

Vnder the Pronowne are comprise I those affixes which are ioyned to verbes. such as are these vsed for

there Pro-  
nownes in  
the Dative  
case

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{mi} \\ \text{ti} \\ \text{si} \end{array} \right\}$	for a	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{me mihi} \\ \text{te tibi} \\ \text{se sibi} \end{array} \right\}$	plur.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ne, ti, ce nobis} \\ \text{ue, vi, vobis} \end{array} \right\}$	for	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{a noi} \\ \text{a voi.} \end{array} \right\}$
gli, & li, to him or them; lo him in the Accus. la to her or them. la her in the Accus.						

Addē vnto these, these  
compoun-  
ded of the  
affixes *mi ti*  
& *lo by chā*

<i>Melo</i> and <i>me lo</i>	<i>pa'irò</i> <i>cofi</i> , cōme <i>Iddio vuole</i> . I will endure it for mine owne as it shall please God.
<i>Telo</i> and <i>te lo</i>	as <i>tu sel terrai</i> thou shalt keepe it to thy selfe
<i>Celo</i> and <i>ce lo</i>	as <i>noi cel terremo</i> . we will keepe it to our selues
<i>Selo</i> and <i>se lo</i>	as <i>essi sel fanno</i> . they doe it for themselves.
<i>Velo</i> and <i>ve lo</i>	as <i>voi vel goderete per mio amore</i> . you shall enioy it for my sake.

Glō when it is ioyned to these particles *lo, li, la, le, ne*. it interposeth *o glielo* *manderò* I will send it him. *glielo dirò quanto prima*. i. *disegni* I will tell him your purposes as soone as I can. *glielo dirò*. I will tell him the matter. *glielo promisi* I promised him the things. *Hogliene grado* and *honnegli grado*, and *gliene ho grado*, and *ne gli ho grado*, I thanke him for it.

*Ne* is either a Relative rehearsing the thing mentioned before, agreeing to both numbers: & signifieth as much as *di questo* or *di questi*. as *prestagliene*. lend him some of it. *de' danari gliene accomodai* as for money I let him some. *ne fece gran romore*. He made a great bruite of it. Or else it is an Adverbe designing a place, as *Io me ne vo*. I goe my way thither.

*Ce* is either for the Pronowne *noi* or else it is an Adverbe of place vsed as we vse our word *there* & it is seldome found without *ne*. as *Ce ne fai gran torto*. herein you doe vs great wrong. *Andiamocene*. for *Andiamocene* let vs goe hence. *Andremocene* or *andremocene* we will goe hence or thither *Darencene* we will goe to cusses for *daremo a noi Ne, i. delle percosse*. *Lapin*, fol. 273.

*Ci* & *vi* are both Relatives & also adverbs of place, as *mandavici* send vs thither. *Ve* is a Relative of the person; *Ne* is a Relative of the thing as in this speech *Rallegratevene*. glad you selves therewith: But in this *Andatevene*. goe yee your waies. here *Ne* is an Adverbe of place. *Lapin*. ibid.

These

These Affixes *mi, ti, si, vi, ci*, change *i*, into *e*.

1 First when they be ioyned with *ne*, as *ve ne darò* *essempio*. I will giue you an example hereof. *Alcuno vi se ne veggia*. there may some one such be found. *Mene rendo sicuro*. I am sure of it. *Se ne rife*. he laughed at it. *me ne dolse* it greeved me. *Auvert*. fol. 12.

2 Secondly, if they be ioyned with *se*, as *chi che se sel'habbia detto*. Whosoever told it thee, &c. *Auvert*. ibid.

3 Thirdly, when a word is put betweene them and the verbe as *te gli manderò*. I will send you them. *me lo dirà*. he will tel it me. *ve le leggerò*. I will read them vnto you. *egli disse così a me*. hee told me so. But in the end, if an Article come betweene, they end in *i*, as *dallami* giue her me. Otherwise if the Article be placed after the Affix, they end in *e*, as *dammela*. So *farolletti*, *farottelo*. The best *Toscanis*, so to place them that they may end in *i*, as *dallami* rather then *dammela*. *lo mi portò*, rather then *me lo portò*. ibid. *Fortunuu*, fol. 12. excepteth if *L* or *R* stand before the Affix, for then it may end in either, as *farmi* and *far me*. *Calmi* & *cal me*. I care for it.

4 Fourthly vvith a preposition, as *di me*. *di te*, not *di mi*, &c.

5 Lastly, when they are pronounced a part from the verbe, as *purgon se sotto la sua bala*. *Dante*. *Cant. 1. del Paradis*. and they make their purgation before thy authority.

Note that these Affixes may be placed either before or after the verbe. As we may say *portollomi*, or *lo mi portò*, or *me lo portò*. So *dirolloti*, or *dirottelo*, or *lo ti dirò*, or *te lo dirò*, or *dirollti*. So *fecelosi*, or *sece se lo*, or *lo si fece*, or *se lo fece*, or *fecelsi*, or *se lsi*: where the Affix being transposed, changeth its vowell.

Note also that if the verbe be a polysyllable we put the pronowne betweene the verbe and the Article, as *portamelo*, rather then *portalommi*. *Lapin*, fol. 271.

If two be ioined together they end both in *i*, except *ne* be one and they keepe their order, that is, *mi* before *ti*, and *ti* before *si*. *Auvert*, fol. 13. as *io mi ti dono* I giue my selfe vnto you. *ci si se incontro* he came towards vs. *mi vi conducevano* they shal bring me thither. *io son contento a darmi et farmi prigionie* I am content to yeeld my selfe your prisoner. not *dartimi*, *farmi*.

The Affixes double their consonant when they are put after words of one syllable. Or any other word that is accented in the

D a

last.

last. As *amollo*, hee loved him. *trouuommi* he found me. *Udillo* I heard him. *udicci* he heard vs. *udirollo* I will hear him. *amerollo* I will loue him. *damm* giue me. *famm* make me. *fu*ne there was. So we say. *Souvi dire* I can tell you. for *vi* *so dire*. Likewise *hasti*, *fatti*, for *has* a thou hast it to thy selfe. *fai* a te. So *facesti*, for *facesti* tu. by Apocope, &c.

Of the Verbe. CAP. 10.

*Franciscus Fortunius*, & *Lu. ou. Dolce*, fol. 55. will haue but two Coniugations. But I rather follow *Lapiniu*, fol. 26. who after the Latines setteth downe fowre according to the Characteristicall vowels of their Infinitives.

The first is of *a* long, as *amare* to loue.

The second of *e* long, as *tenere* to hold.

The third of *i* short, as *leggere* to reade.

The fourth of *o* long, as *sentire* to feele.

Their moodes and tenses are the same with the Latines. Except the Aorist which they borrow from the Greeks, as we doe the like in English, *I went*, *I ran*, *I rode*, *I fate*, &c.

Rules for the forming of the tenses.

1 The present tense of the most and the hardest words is to be seene after the Theame in *Florios* Dictionary. The first person plurall putterh *ama* to the 2. singular, *tu ami*, *leggi*, *odi*, *noi amiamo*, *leggiamo*, &c. The 2. person plurall from the Infinitive by changing *r* into *t*, as *dovere*, *dovete*. *morire* *morite*. *audare*, *andate*. Except *siete* of *essere*. *beuete* of *bere*, &c.

2 The first person of the Imperfect tense endeth in *a*, and it is formed from the 2. plurall of the present by changing *te* into *ua* as *amate*, *amava*. Except *faceua* of *fate*. The third person is common. Syncopate *i* as *vedea*, *sentia*, &c. for *vedena*, &c. The Florentines and Senenses, make the first person in *uo*, that it may differ from the 3. person that endeth in *ua*, *Cath. Dulcis*, fol. 72.

3 The Aorist in the 3. first coniugations is formed by adding *i* to the 3. person Singular of the present as of *ama*, *vede*, *perde*, aorist *lo amai*, *perdei*, *vedei*. In the 4. coniugation it is made by adding *i*, as *odi*, *sentii* *Auert.* fol. 28. but this chiefly happeneth to verbes in *isco*, as *languisco*, *languii*, *araisco* *aradii*. otherwise it endeth in *i* accented, as *udi*. Sometimes *ois* is added as *lo uadio*, *sentio*, *sortio*

*sortio* *Lapini*, fol. 235.

The 2. person is most vsually in the most verbes formed from the 3. person Singular of the present tense by adding *sti* as *lo uidi*, *tu vedesti*, from *vede*. *lo tacqui*, *tu tacesti*, of *tace*, *ualsei*, *valesti* of *vale*. *lo sciolsi* *tu sciogliesti*, of *scioglie*. *Duale*, *dolesti*, *cuocei*, *cocesti*, *venni* *venisti*, *tenni* *tennesti*.

The 3. person plurall suffereth 3. Apocopations, in the 1. Coniugation as *amarono*, *amaron*, *amao*, *amar*. in the 2. & 3. Coniugation onely addeth *ro* to the 3. person singular, as *posse*, *posero*, and *posono*. *Venire*, *vennero* et *vennero*. *Scrissi* *scrissero* and *scrivono*. If the 3. Singular bee accented the 3. Plurall doubleth *was* *perdenno*, *senno*, *denno*, *uoluno*. *cadeuno*. of *perde*, *se udi* &c. *Auert.* fol. 36.

4 The preterperfect tense in verbes Actives is formed by the verbe *Ho*. In verbes Neuters & Passives it is formed by the auxiliary verb *lo sono*. whose Coniugation is to bee seene in the Table of Verbes.

5 The Future tense accenterh the last in the 3. persons Singular and hath *e* in the penultima in the 3. first Coniugations & *i* in the 4. *lo amerò*, *amerai*, *amerà*, *proverò*, *leggerò*, *udirò*.

This tense in the 2. Coniugation in many verbes suffereth Apocope, as *hauro* & *harro* for *haverò*, *parro*, for *parerò*, *dorrò* for *dolerò*. *uarirò* for *valerò*, *berò* for *bererò*, *parro* for *parerò*, *cadro* for *caderò*, *demirò* for *doverò*, *terrò* for *teverò*, *sapirò* for *saperò*, *rimarrò* for *rimanerò*. So in verbes of the 1. Coniugation as *merrò* for *menerò*, *perro* for *penerò*, *comprò* for *comperò*, *dimorrò* for *dimorerò*. Also in the 3. Coniugation as *torrò* for *toglierò*, *sciorrò* for *scioglierò*, *scierrò* for *scioglierò*, *parro* for *pnerò*. Likewise in the 4. Coniugation as *morrò* for *morirò*, *farrò* for *salirò*, *guarrò* for *guarirò*, *verrò* for *venirò*.

The termination in *abbo* and *aggio* is ancient and out of vse as *darò*, *darabbò* & *daraggio*. So *diraggio*, *falliraggio*, *cadro* *cadrabbo*, and *cadraggio*. *Auert.* fol. 36.

6 The 2. person Sing. of the Imperative of the 2. Coniugation is formed from the 3. of the present tense, as *amatu*. In the other Coniugations from the 2. as *leggi*, *tiens*, *odi*. The 3. person of the Imperative in the 1. Coniugation endeth in *i* as *amicoli*. In the other Coniugation it endeth in *a* as *veggacoli*. These Apocopations.



ted. Co' for *cogli*, acco' and *rasco* for *accogli*, *raccogli*. 10°, *tei*, and *te* for *tegli*. *ve'* for *vedi*. *guardi* for *guardati*.

7 The present of the Optative in the 1. Coniugis is formed frō the present of the Indicative, by changing *o* into *i*, as *jo amo*. Opr. *jo ami*. *jo spaccio*, *jo spacci*. Some haue a double *i*, as *si ratto*, *si ratijs* *disvio*, *jo disvi*. The other Coniugations change *o* into *a*. as *jo dico*, *jo dica*, *giungo*, *jo giunga*. Those words that end in *co* and *go*, in the 2. person interpolate *b*, as *jo dico*, *tu dich*, *tu prieghi*.

The imperfect tense, is formed frō the 2. person plural of the present of the Indicative by changing *te* into *ssi*, as *amate*, *amassi*. *legete* *legessi*.

The Imperfect tense of the Subiunctive is formed from the Future of the Indicative by chainging *ai*, into *ei*, as *jo amerai*. *jo amerai*.

#### Of a verbe Passiue.

A verbe Passiue is made by taking the participle of any verb and putting it to every tense of the auxilial verbe: *jo sono*

as present *jo sono amato*, I am loved. *Noi siamo amati*.  
*tu sei amato*, thou art loved. *Voi sete amati*.  
*colui è amato*, he is loved. *Coloro sono amati*

Imperfectum. *jo ero amato*. I was loved. *Noi eravamo amati*, &c.

The third persons both singular and plural in all verbes are vsed passiuely if *si* be put before or after the, as *si ama* or *amasi*, he is loved, *si amano*, or *amansi* they are loved. Imperfectum. *Si amaua* or *amauasi*, he was loved, *si amavano* or *amauansi* they were loved. *Aor. si amò* or *amossi*, he was loved. Pret. *S'è amato* or *essi amato* he hath bin loved. Futur. *si amerà* or *amerassi* he shall be loved. *Lapinus*, fol. 58. giveth this rule, that when we alke a question about a thing that is altogether incertaine wee put *si* before the verbe as *Doue si va?* whether go we? *Quando si legge?* when is the lecture. But in a thing that is doubtfull, wee put *egli* before the verbe, and it is as much as *an* or *nunquid* in Latin, as *vassi egli ancora* *nunquid etiam nuncitur?* what doe we go yet? *Leggisi egli hoggitis* there any Lecture to day. We may answer both waies, *leggi*, *vassi* by putting *si* after the verbe, or *egli si legge* there is a lecture. Where *egli* is but an expletive particle.

The Infinitive with *si* is likewise passiuely vsed, as *ninna cosa si potra*

*potra con amici trattare*, che se ad essi non è palese essi subitamente non sospichino contra a loro a operar si, there is nothing that can be treated of betweene friends, but that if it bee not made plaine vnto the, they presently suspect it to be wrought against themselves.

#### Of Verbes Impersonals.

Verbs Impersonals are likewise formed by putting *si* before or after the third person singular of verbes, throughout all tenses, as before is said in the Passiue; but this is the differēce as *Cassarinus Dulcis* obserueth, fol. 101. that a verbe passiue is for the most part ioined with some nowne, as *Guardinsi Spedali*. Let the Spittle houses be viewed. And they haue a transition or transitive relation to the person that suffereth, as saith *Lapinus*, fol. 65. *si moltiprima che essi il materno latte habbiano gustato, se n' uccidono*, many die before they haue tasted of their mothers milke. But the Impersonals are put absolutely without any constructions with a nowne, as *si dissi*, men say. *si ama*, men loue.

*Si debbe* and *debbesi*; *debet*.

*Si può* and *puossi*. *potest* vel *licet*.

*Si vuole* and *vuolsi*, *expedit*.

These are *Si conviene* & *conviensi*. *Conuenit*

made by *Si dice* and *dicesi*; *decer*.

prefixing *Si* *Si disdice* and *disdicesi*, *dedecet*.

*Si ricerca* and *ricercasi*, *exigit*.

*Si confa* and *confassi*. *Cōgruit*.

*Si appartiene* & *appartiesi*, *attinet*.

as *A te si conviene studiare*, it behoveth thee to studie. *Come si conviene*, or, *si confa a te hoggimai maturo il carolare*, *il giostrare*, o *l'armeggiare*? how doth it besit thy age, to caroll, iust, and vse feates of armes? *la tua vita non si confa alla tua professione*, thy life squar eth not with thy profession. *Cio che si vuole, non si fa sempre*, that which is expedient and which a man willeth is not alwaies done.

*Si a bene* it fareth well. *è dicevole* it is seemely. *è convenevole* it is cōvenient. *è disdicevole*, e *Sconvenevole*, as *non è a tua età convenevole l'andar di notte e l'contrarsi*, it is not for your yeares to walke in the night and to disguise your selfe.

Some be made by

*Egli si fa bel tempo*, it is faire weather.

Cir.



Circumlocution.

*Egli si fa giorno* or *di*, it is day.

*Egli si fa sera*, or *notte*, it waxeth night.

*Egli* or *ei piove*, it raineth.

*Ei nevic*a, or *neva*, it snoweth.

*E' solgora*, it lightneth.

*Ei lampeggia*, it shineth.

*Ei tuona*, it thundreth.

*Egli verna*, it is winter or cold weather.

*Accedo*, *accidis*.

*Tocca*, *pertinet*.

*Adviene*, *evenit*.

*Lice*, *licet*.

These are without,

*Interviene*, *contingit*.

*Duale*, *vel increſce*, *tacet*

*Sonviene*, *venit mihi in mentē*

*vel miſeret*.

*Bisogna*, *opus eſt vel oportet*.

*Cale*, *Grace m'ha* Latine

*Ocedre*, *opus eſt vel exigit*.

*cura eſt*, Gall: *il chault*.

*Bisogna* is vſed in all tenſes abſolutely without the reciprocal particles, *mi*, *ti*, &c. as *il biſogna ch'io ami*, it is needfull that I loue, not *il mi biſogna*. therest vſe the affixes, as *di queſto fatto granamente mi duole*, I am very ſorry for this fact. *di voi m'increſce*, I am ſorry for you.

*Cale*, is thus declined, like *il chault* in French, and hath the ſame vſe.

Præſ. *Cale*, *il chault*.

Imperfect, *Calena*, or *calea*, *il challoit*.

Aorist. *Calſe*, *il challuſt*.

Præſ. ha *Caluto*, *il ha challu*.

Fut. *Calera*, *il chandra*.

Sub: præſ. *caglia*, *qu'il chaille*.

Imperfect. *caleſſe*, or *carrebbe* for *calerebbe*, *il challuſt*.

Infin. *calère*: *challoir*.

It is conſtrued, as in French, with a Datine caſe before it and a genitive caſe after it or ne in ſteed thereof.

*Non ti cale del tuo honore*, you haue no care of your honour.

*Vi cale di cio?* Doe you care for this.

*Ameue calſe*, Gallie: *il m'en challuſt*, I take care for it.

The Anomala of the firſt Coniugation.

*Andare*, to goe.

Præſ.

Præſ. *Io vo & vado*. tu vai colui va. Noi andiamo & gimo, voi andate & gite. coloro vanno & vadano. et van  
Imperf. *Io andava* or *giua*, tu andavi et giui &c. plural: noi andavamo, et giuamo,  
Aorist. *Io andai* et *gij*, tu andasti & giſti, colui andò et gi, noi andammo & gimmo, voi andaste et giſte, coloro andarono. girono.

Præſ. *Io ſono andato* et *ito* &c. plu. noi ſiamo andati et iti.

Plusq. perf. *Io era andato* et *ito* &c.

Fut. *Io anderò* et *girò*. tu anderai et girai. plu. noi anderemo.

Imperative. *va tu*. vada colui. andiamo noi. andate voi. vadano & vadino coloro.

Opt. præſ. *Io vada*, tu vada, colui vada & vadi. noi andiamo & giamo. voi andiate. coloro vadano & vadino.

Imperf. *Io andassi* et *giſſi*, tu andassi et giſſi, colui andasse et giſſe. noi andassimo et giſſimo, voi andaste et giſte. coloro andassero or giſſero.

Imperf. Sub. *Io anderei*, *girei* et *gira*. tu andereſti et gireſti. colui anderebbe. girebbe et *gira*. noi andereſſimo et gireſſimo andereſte gireſte. coloro. anderebbono girebbono. giriano.

Infinit. *Andare*, ire et gire. Particip. *andato*, *ito*, et *gito*.

*Dare* to give.

*Io do*, tu dai. colui da et dae. Noi diamo voi date. coloro danno: et dan. Imperf. *jo dava*. tu dauì &c.

Aorist. *jo detti*, *diedi*, *dici*, et *diè* as *dietelo* *I gave it thee*. tu deſti. colui deſte et *diè* de. noi demmo. voi deſte. coloro dettono, dettero. diedero, dieder, diero, dier, diedeno, dienno et denno.

Fut. *darò* *darai* *darà* &c. regularlie.

Imperat. *da tu*, dia colui, diamo noi, date voi, diano et dienno coloro.

Opt. præſ. *ch'jo dia*, *dij* vel *dea*. tu dia, *dij* dei. dia quello. noi diamo, voi diate. coloro diano et dienno.

Imperf. *ch'jo deſſi*, tu deſſi. colui deſſe noi deſſimo &c.

*Fare* to doe, or make,

Præſ. *jo fo* et *faccio*. tu fai. colui fa, face et fae. noi facciamo voi fate. coloro fanno. Imperf. *jo faceua*, *facea* et *fea*. tu faceui. colui faceua, facea et fea &c.

E

Aorist.

*Aorist.* jo feci, fei et fē. tu facesti et. fēsti. colui fece fē et fēd. noi facemmo et femmo. voi faceste et fēste. coloro fecero, fero-  
no, ferno, fero, fer. feciono et fenno. *Lapin.*

*Imperat.* fa tu. f. ccia quello. facciamo noi, fate voi. facciamo quelli.

*Opt. pres.* ch' jo faccia, tu facci et faccia. colui faccia. noi facciammo. voi facciate. coloro facciano.

*Imperf.* jo faceffi et fēffi. tu faceffi et fēffi &c.

*Stare* to stand, or to be

*Pres.* jo sto, tu stai, colui sta. Noi stiamo; voi state. coloro stanno. *Imperf.* jo stavo tu stavi &c.

*Aorist.* jo stetti et stei, tu stēsti, colui stette. stē et stē. Noi stemmo. voi steste. coloro stettero, steronno, steron. ster.

*Imperat.* sta tu. stia quello. stiamo noi, state voi, stiano et stieno coloro.

*Opt. pres.* ch' io stia vel stēa, u stii, stia, stē. quello stia, stē. noi stiano. voi stiate, quelli stiano et stieno.

*Imperf.* jo stēffi. u stēffi &c.

*The Anomala of the 2. Conjugation*

*Note that many verbs which with the Latins are of the 3. Conjugation, with the Italians are of the 2. Conjugation, and contrariwise, as Cadere; to fall. colere to honour. sapere to know &c. And these of the 3. solgere & licere to shine. molicere to appease &c. which are otherwise with the Latins, and therefore I have set them downe as large. Algere to be a cold. pres. io algo. Aorist. io alsi. Particip. alio.*

*Cadere to fall. pres.* io cado et caggio, tu cadi, colui cade. noi cadiamo et caggiamo. voi cadete. coloro caddono et caggiono. *Aorist.* io caddi, et caddei tu cadēsti, colui cadde et cadēd, caddemmo cadēste caddero; caddono caderono cadderon cadder. &c. *Particip.* caduto. *Opt. pres.* io cada et caggia.

*Capere to containe. Florio accēterb it for a verb of the first Conjugation. But Lapin. fo. 83. & Cath. Dufc. fo. 109. make it an Anomala of the 2. Conjugation. Pres.* io cappio, tu capi, colui cape. noi cappiamo, voi capere, coloro cappiono. *Imperf.* io capevo. *Aorist.* io capei, capeffi, capē, capemmo, capēste, capperono. *Pres.* io ho caputo or capito. *Fut.* io caperò. This verb is also of the 4. Conjugation. And with the Italians it is a verbe Neuter-passive, as, egli è si allegro che non

non cape nella pelle. he is so lively that he cannot be contained in his skinne. or his skinne will not hold him. N'en pensier cape, non che'n versi o'n rima. it cannot be comprehended in thought much lesse in verse or rime.

*Dolere, to griene. Pres.* jo dolgo et doglio, tuo duoli, Col: duole duol, dole, noi dogliamo, voi dolete, quelli doglono et dogliono. *Imperf.* jo doleuo, &c. *Aorist.* jo dolli & dolli. *Lapin.* fol. 82. tu doleffi. Col: dolse, dolse et dolue, noi dolemmo, voi doleffi, coloro doltero et dolfero. *Pres.* jo mi sono doluto. *Fut.* jo dolerò et dorrò, &c. *Imperativ:* dogliati vel doggati et duole tu, dogliasi quello, dogliamo noi, &c. *Opt. pres.* jo doglia & dogga. *Imperf.* jo doleffi. *Imperf. Sub.* jo dolerei & dorrei.

*Dovere, to owe. Pres.* jo devo, deo, debbo, deggio, tu deidei, debbi. Colui deve deé, de, debbe, degge, noi dobbiamo et dobbiamo, voi dovete; coloro debbono, deano, deono, denno, den et deggiono, *Lapin.* 75. *Imperf.* jo dovevo, &c: coloro dovévano doveano, et dovieno. *Aorist.* jo dovei et doveti tu dovesti, 'quello dovette et debbe; noi dovemmo, voi doveste, coloro dovettero et debbero. *Fut.* jo doverò deurò et dourò. *Imperat:* debbi et, debbia tu, debbia colui, &c. *Optat. Pres.* jo debba et debbia, tu debbi et debba, colui debba, noi dobbiamo, voi dobbiate, coloro debbino, debbano et debban. *Imperf.* jo doveffi. *Partic.* dovuto.

*Evadere to escap. Pres.* jo evado, *Aorist* jo evasi, *particip.* evalo. *Likewise* invadere.

*Giacere, to lie downe. Pres.* io giaccio. *Aorist* io giacqui tu giaccesti, &c: coloro giacquero. *Pres.* io mi sono giacciuto, *Fut:* io giacerò.

*Godere, to rejoice. Pres.* io Godo, *Aorist* io godei et goddetti, *Pres.* io mi sono goduto.

*Hebere, to make blunt. Pres.* io hebesco, *Aorist* io hebei, *Pres.* io ho hebuto.

*Internere, to enter in. Pres.* io interno, *Aorist* io internei, *Pres.* io sono internuto.

*Manere, to remaine. Pres.* io mango, but the compounds are more in use, as *Rimanere*, jo rimango, *Aorist* io rimasi et rimansi et rimanei, *Pres.* io sono rimanuto, rimaso & rimasto.

*Parere, to seeme. Pres.* io paio, tu pari et par, quello pare et par.

noi pariamo & paiamo. *Caib: Dulcis*, 113. voi parete, coloro paio-  
no, *Aorist* io parvi *and in verse* parsi, tu paresti, colui parve, *plu:* pa-  
remmo, pareste, coloro parvero et parvono, *Prat:* io mi sono pa-  
ruto vel parso, *Fut:* io parrò parrai, &c. *Imperat:* pari tu, para quel-  
lo: paiamo, parete, paiano, *Opt: pres:* io paia et para, tu paia, colui  
paia, noi paiamo, voi paiate, coloro paiano, *Imperf:* io pareffi, &c.

*Piacere, to please. Pres:* io piaccio, *Aorist* io piacqui, piaceste,  
piacque, 3. *plur.* piacquero, *Prat:* io ho piaciuto.

*Prandere, to dine.* io prando, io pransi, io ho pranso.

*Potere, to be able. Pres:* io posso, tuo puoi, celui può, pò, puoe,  
puote, puole, puol. noi possiamo et potemo, voi potete. coloro  
possono, ponno et pon. *Aorist* io potei & potetti, et poddi, *Au-*  
*vertiments, fol. 34.* tu potesti. Colui puote & potea et pottette,  
noi potevmo, voi poteste, coloro poterono, et pottettero et  
poddero. *Prat:* io son possuto et potuto. *Fut:* io potrò et porrò,  
&c. *Optat: pres:* io possa tu possi egli possa, coloro possino. *Imperf:*  
io potessi, &c.

*Sapere, to know.* io sò & saccio *Lapinius*, tu sai, colui, sà et sape.  
noi sapiamo, voi sapete, coloro sanno, *Aorist* io seppi et sappi, tu  
sapesti, colui seppe. noi sapemmo, voi sapeste. coloro seppero,  
sappero, et sappeno. *Prat:* io ho saputo. *Fut:* io saprò. *Imperat:* sap  
pi tu, sappia quello, sappiamo noi, sapete voi, sappiano coloro.  
*Opt: pres:* io sappia et faccia, tu sappi-quello sappi, &c. *Imperf:* io  
sapessi, &c.

*Sedere, to sit. Pres:* io siedo, seggo & seggio, tu siedi, quello sie-  
de, noi sediamo et leggiamo, voi sedete, coloro siedono & leg-  
gono, *Aorist* io sedei et sedetti, tu sedesti, quello sedette, noi se-  
demmo, voi sedeste, coloro sedettero, et sedieno. *Prat:* io ho sedu-  
to et siso. *In like manner are his compounds, possedere declined. Imp:*  
*sedir, seggia et segga colui.*

*Solere, to be wont. Pres:* io soglio et solgo, tu suoli, suol, et suo:  
colui suole et sole & suol, noi sogliamo, voi solete, quelli soglio-  
no et solgono. *Imperf:* io soleva, soles et solia tu selevi et solevi. co-  
lui soleua, &c. *It bath no Aorist and for its preterperfect sense it bath.*  
io hebbi in costume tu havesti in costume *Ludovico Dolce, fol. 81.*  
*But Lapinius giveth the preterperfect: io sono solito, it wanteth the*  
*Future: Optat: pres:* io soglia, &c. noi sogliamo, &c. *Imperf:* io  
solesti, &c.

Ta

*Tacere, to be silent. Pres:* io taccio, *Aorist* io tacqui et tacetti, tu  
tacesti, colui tacque, noi tacemmo, voi taceste, coloro tacquero,  
*Prat:* io mi sono taciuto.

*Temere, to fear. Pres:* io temo, *Aorist* io temei et temetti, tu  
temesti, colui temè. noi tememmo, voi temeste coloro temette-  
ro. *Prat:* io ho temuto.

*Tenere, to hold. Pres:* io tengo et tegino, tu tieni, colui tiene, noi  
teniamo et tegniamo, voi tenete coloro tengono, *Aorist* io tenni  
tu tennesti, &c: tenemmo, teneste, tennero. *Prat:* io ho tenuto.  
*Fut:* io tenerò et terrò. *Imperat:* tieni tu, tenga colui. teniamo noi,  
tenete voi, tenghino coloro. *Opt: pres:* io tenga et teginia, tu ten-  
ga et tenghi. noi teniamo, voi teniate coloro tenghino.

*Valere, to be worth. Pres:* io vaglio et valgo, tu vali, noi vaglia-  
mo, voi vate, coloro valgono et vagliono, *Aorist* io valsi, *Prat:*  
io ho valuto.

*Vedere, to see. Pres:* io vedo, veo, veggio et veggio, tu vedi, co-  
lui vede, noi veggiamo et vedemo, voi vedete coloro vedono  
et veggono. *Imperf:* io vedeua, &c. coloro vedevano vedeano et  
vedieno. *Aorist* io vidi viddi, vedei, vedetti, tu vedesti, quello  
vidè, noi vedemmo, voi vedeste, coloro viddero, *Prat:* io ho ve-  
duto et visto. *Fut:* io vedrò. *Imperat:* vedi tu, veggia quello, veg-  
giamo, noi vedere voi, veggano & veggiano quelli. *Opt: Pres:* io  
vegga et veggia, tu veggi or veghi. egli vegga, veggia et veda.  
noi veggiamo, voi veggiate, coloro vedano veggiano et vegghi-  
no. *Imperf:* io vedessi *particip. pres:* vedente or veggente. *participa-*  
*pres:* veduto or visto.

*Volere, to will. Pres:* io voglio, vuò et vò, tu vuoi, colui vuole,  
vuol, vole. noi vogliamo, voi volete, coloro volono et vogliono.  
*Aorist* io volli et volli tu volesti, quello volle et volve. noi volem-  
mo, voi voleste, coloro volsero, vollero vellero, vollono et vel-  
lon *Lapin fol. 79. Prat:* io ho voluto. *Fut:* io vorrò. *Opt: pres:* io vo-  
glia, tu voglia & vogli, quello voglia. noi vogliamo, voi voglia-  
te, quelli vogliano. *Imperf:* io volesti, &c. noi volemmo. voi voleste  
et volesti, quelli volemmo et volemmo.

### Anomala of the 3. Coniugation.

*Accorgere, to be aware of, accorgo, accorfi, accorto.*

E 3

Ad

**Adducere & addurre**, to bring to, *Præf. adduco, aorist. adduxi. particip. addotto*, likewise *conducere* to conduct, *tradurre* to translate.  
**Accendere** to kindle. *accendo, accesi, accense, et accenso.*  
**Affligere** to afflict, *affligo, afflxi, afflusto.*  
**Ancidere** to kill, *ancido, ancisi, anciso.*  
**Ardere** to burne, *ardo, arsi, arso.*  
**Arrogere** to adde, *arrego, arrogai, arroginto et arrogito.* *Lapin. fol. 204.*  
**Battere** to beate, *batto battei et battisti, battuto.*  
**Bevere et bere** to drinke, *Bevo et beo.* *Aorist. bevi et bebbi. 3. plur. coloro bevura.* *particip. bevuto et bevuto.* *Auvertimenti fol. 35.*  
**Cernere** to dilcerne, *ceruo, cerui et cersi.* *Ludi Dolce. 118. cernuto.*  
**Cherere** to demaund: *io chero, chesi, cheso, & hence is the Gerund Chacendo* saith *Lapinius fol. 110.*  
**Chiedere** idem. *io chiedo et chieggo, chiesi, chiesse.*  
**Chindere**, to shut, *io chindo, et chinggo.* *Lapin. 106. chinsi, chinso.* Like wise *conchindere.*  
**Cingere et cingere**, to gird, *cingo, cinsi, cinto.*  
**Cogliere et corre**, to collect, also to hit. *io colgo, tu coi, colui colge, voi cogliete, coloro calgono, io colsi.* *Part. colto.*  
**Cognoscere**, to know, *cognoſco, Aorist. io conobbi, tu cognoſceſti, colui conobbe. 3. plur. conobbero, part. conoſciuto.*  
**Concedere**, to graunt, *concedo, conceſſi, concedoi et concedetti, conceſſo, et conceduto.*  
**Concepere, concepere, concepei or concepetti** *part. concetto or conceptito.* to conceive a child.  
**Concidere** to shred, *concido, concidei et concisi, conciso, et conciduto.*  
**Competere**, to strive in suite, *competo, competi, competuto.*  
**Conquidare**, to conquer, *conquido, conquisi, conquiso.* *Lapin. fol. 247.*  
**Corrore**, to runne, *io corro, corſi, part. corſo et corro.*  
**Credere**, to beleve, *præf. io credo crio, et creggio.* *Aorist. io credi, credetti, et Syncope cretti, et creſi. 3. plur. creſſero part. creſo.* *Auvertimenti fol. 34. et creduto.*  
**Crescere**, to increaſe, *io creſco, io crebbi.* *particip. creſciuto,* likewise *rimuſcere* to grieue.  
**Cucere** to ſeeth, *io cuoco, Aorist. io coſſi, cucui et cucui.* *part. cotto.*  
**Cupere**, to deſire, *cupio, cupui, cupito.*  
**Degradere** to digreſſe, *degrado, degradesi, degreſſo.*

**Eccidere, eccello, eccelſi, eccelſo.**  
**Elicere**, to draw out, *elico, elicei, elito.*  
**Ergere** to ſet vp, *ergo, erſi, erto.*  
**Eſtinguere** to extinguiſh, *eſtingo, eſtinſi, eſtinto.*  
**Fendere** to cleave, *fendo, fendei, feſſi et fiſſi.* *particip. fenduto ſeſſo, fiſſo et fiſſo.* *Lapin. 107.*  
**Federe** to hurt or wound, *fiedo, fidei, feduto.*  
**Figgere** to fixe, *figgo, fiſſi, fiſſo et fiſſo.*  
**Fingere** to ſaine, *ſingo, ſinſi, ſinto.*  
**Flere** to weepe or waile, *ſetto, ſeſſi, ſeſſo.*  
**Folgere et fulgere** to ſhine, *ſolgo, ſolſi, ſolgiuto et ſolſo.*  
**Fondere** to melt, *fondo, fondei, fonduto et fuſo.*  
**Frangere** to breake, *frango, fraſi, frauto et frauto.*  
**Frémere** to roare, *frema, fremi, fremuto.*  
**Friggere** to frie, *friggo, friſſi, et friggi, fritto.*  
**Gemerere** to groane, *gemo, gemet, gemuto.*  
**Giungere** to come or arrive, *giungo, giunſi, giunto.*  
**Infringere**, to infringe, *infringo, infrinſi, infruto.*  
**Inſiſtere**, to inſiſt, *inſiſto, inſiſtei, inſiſtuto.*  
**Intridere**, to kneade dow, *intrido, intriſi, intriſo.*  
**Invertere**, to invert, *inverto, invertei, inverſo.*  
**Ledere**, to hurt, *ledo, leſi or ledei, leduto.*  
**Lucere**, to ſhine, *luco, lucei et luſſi.* *Lucinto.*  
**Mettere**, to put, *metto, miſi, moſſo et mettuto et miſo.*  
**Mietere**, to movv, *miſto, mietei, mietuto.*  
**Molcere**, to appeale, *molcio, molſi, moleinto.*  
**Mongere**, to ſucke a teate, *mongo, monſi, monto et moginto.*  
**Mordere**, to bite, *mordo, mordei et morſi.* *Lapin. morſo et morduto.*  
**Molgera**, to milke, *molgo, molſi, molgiuto.*  
**Muovere**, to moue, *muovo, muſſi, moſſo et muvuto.*  
**Nāſcere**, to be borne, *naſco, naſqui naſceſti. 3. plur. naſquero.* *Part. nato et naſciuto.*  
**Naſcondere**, to hide, *naſcondo, naſcoſi, naſcoſo et naſcoſto.*  
**Nuocere**, to hurt, *nuoco, nocqui nuoceſti. 3. plu. nocquero, nocinto.*  
**Offendere**, to offend, *offendo, offeſi, offeſo.*  
**Pāſcere**, to feede, *paſco, paſci, paſceſti et paſceo, paſcinto.*  
**Pendere**, to hange, *pendo, pendei, penduto.*

*Percuotere*, to smite, *percutio*, *percuti* et *percoffi*, *percoffo* et *percutus*?

*Perdere*, to loose, *perda*, *perdei* *perdetti*, *perfi*, *perduto* et *perfo*.

*Piangere*, to waile, *piango*, *piansi*, *pianto*.

*Piovare*, to raine, *piovo*, *piovei*, *pionui* et *piubbi*. 3. plur. *pionuero*, *Anversimenti*, fol. 35.

*Plaudere*, to clap hands, *plando*, *plansi*, *plaso* et *planduto*.

*Ponere* et *porre*, to put, *pongo* et *poni*, *poniamo*, *io posi*, *posta*.

*Pingere*, to paint, *pingo*, *pinsi*, *pinto*.

*Porgero*, to reach out, *porgo*, *porgei* et *porfi*, *porgiuto*.

*Præmere*, to presse, *præmo*, *præmes* et *præssi*, *præmutio* et *præffo*.

*Prædere*, to take, *præde*, *præfi*, *præfo* et *præduto*.

*Procedere*, to proceede, *procedo*, *proceder* et *proceffi*, *processo*, et *proceduto*.

*Pubescere*, to waxe ripe, *pubesco*, *pubesci*, *pubesciuto*.

*Radere*, to shave, *rador* et *raso* et *raduto*.

*Recere*, to spew, *recio*, *reciei*, *reciuto*.

*Redimere*, to redeeme, *redimo*, *redime*, *redimuto*.

*Regere*, to governe, *reggo*, *regfi*, *retto*.

*Refellere*, to refell, *refello*, *refelfi*, *refelluto*.

*Repetere*, to replice, *repeto* et *repeti*, *repetuto*.

*Rendere*, to render, *rendo*, *rendei*, et *refi*, *reso* et *renduto*.

*Residere*, to reside, *resido*, *residei*, *residuto*.

*Resumere*, to resume, *resumo*, *resumei* et *resonfi*, *resonuto*.

*Reverere*, to reverence, *revere*, *reveri*, *revertute*.

*Ridere*, to laugh, *rido*, *risi*, *riso*.

*Ridere*, to returne, *riedo*, *riedei*, *rieduto*.

*Rispondere*, to answer, *rispondo*, *risponfi*, *risposo*, et *risposta*.

*Radere*, to gnaw, *rador* et *raso* et *raduto*.

*Rompere*, to breake, *rompo*, *rompi*, et *rompei*, *rosto*.

*Scandere*, to climb, *scando*, *scandei*, *scanduto*.

*Scire*, to discerne, *sciruo*, *scirui* et *scirfi*, *Auvert*. 35. *sciruto*.

*Sciogliere* et *sciurre*, to cull out, *scioglio*, *sciolfi*, *sciolto* et *sciogluto*.

*Sciogliere*, to loose, *scioglio*, *tu sciolfi*, *sciolti*.

*Sciurare*, to sweepe or brush cleane, *sciurio*, *sciurfi*, *sciuruto*.

*Sciurare*, to breake vp or fallow ground, *sciuro*, *sciurui*, *sciuruto*.

*Scorgere*, to be aware of, *scorgo*, *scorgi*, *scorto*, et *scorgiuto*.

*Scoscendere*, to tumble downe, *scoscendo*, *scoscendi*, *scoscuto*.

*Senire*

*Senire* to shake, *senito*, *scossi*, *scosso*.

*Scrivere* to write, *scrivo*, *scrissi*, *scritto*.

*Serpere* to creepe, *serpo*, *serpi*, *serpiuto*.

*Soccombere* to be overcom, *soccombo*, *soccombei*, *soccombuto*.

*Solvere* to lose, *solvo*, *solui*, *soluto*, *solto*.

*Sorgere* to arise, *sorgo*, *serfi*, *sorgiuto* et *sorto*.

*Spandere* to sheade, *spando*, *spansi*, *spaso*, *spanto*, *spanduto*.

*Spargere* to scatter, *spargo*, *sparsi*, *spaso* et *sparto*.

*Spēguere* to quench, *spengo*, *spenfi*, *spento*.

*Spēdare* to spend, *spendo*, *spenfi*, *speso* et *spenduto*.

*Spēnere* to dispise, *sperno*, *spenfi*, *spenuto*.

*Splēdare* to shine, *splando*, *spendo*, *splenduto*.

*Stēdare* to extend, *stendo*, *stefi*, *steso* et *stenduto*.

*Stridere* to make a noise, *strido*, *stridei*, *striduto*.

*Stringere* to binde, *stringo*, *stringi*, *stratto*.

*Struggere* to destroy, *struggo*, *strussi*, *strutto*.

*Suolare* to plucke vp, *suolo*, *suolfi*, *suolto*.

*Suggere* to sucke, *suggo*, *suggei*, *suggiuto*.

*Sumere* to take, *sumo*, *sume*, *sumuto*.

*Tangere* to touch, *tango*, *tangei*, *tangiuto*.

*Tēdire* to bende, *tendo*, *tendei*, *tenduto* et *teso*.

*Tēgere* to cover, *teggo*, *tegei*, *tegiuto*.

*Tēgere* to scoure, *tergo*, *tergei*, *tergiuto*.

*Tēdere* to pole, *tendo*, *tendei*, *tenduto*.

*Tēpere* to become dull, *torpo*, *torpei*, *torpito*.

*Tūgere* to swell, *turgo*, *turgei*, *turgito*.

*Tēssere* to weave, *tesso*, *tessei*, *tesuto*, *teso* et *tesso*.

*Torcere* to wreath, *torco* et *torgo*, *torcei* et *torfi*, *torto* et *torciuto*.

*Togliere*, *torre* et *tor*, to take away, *io toglie* et *tolgo* et *tolgi* et *tol*, et

*tu togli*, *quello*, *tolgiamo*, *tolgiate*, *tolgiano* et *tolgano*.

*Trāhere*, *trāgere* et *trarre*, to drawe, *io traggio* et *trai*, *edui* *trahito*

*tra*. *Noi traggiamo*, *voi trahite*, *coloro traggono*, *io trassi*, *tratta*.

*Vincere* to overcome, *vinco*, *vinfi*, *vinuto* et *vitto*.

*Vivere* to live, *vivo*, *vissi*, *vivuto*, *vissuto* et *vissi*. *as Sarò* *qualfui*, *vi-*

*vò*, *come*, *io fui*.

*Volere* to turne, *volgo*, *volfi* et *volgei*, *volto* et *volgiuto*.

F

*Uccidere*

**Adducere** & **adducere**, to bring to, *Præf. adduce, iorist. addussi* partic. *addotto*, like *wile conducere* to conduct, *traducere* to translate.  
**Accendere** to kindle, *ascendo, accendi, accendo, et accendo*.  
**Affligere** to afflict, *affligo, affligi, affligo*.  
**Ancidere** to kill, *ancido, ancidi, ancido*.  
**Ardere** to burne, *ardo, arsi, arso*.  
**Arrigere** to adde, *arrego, arrego, arreginto et arretto*, *Lapin. fol. 104*.  
**Battere** to beate, *batto, batti et battenti, battuto*.  
**Bevere** et **bere** to drinke, *Bevo et beo*, *Aorist. bevi et bebi*, 3. plur. *coloro beuere*, particip. *beuio et beuto*, *Auvertimenti fol. 33*.  
**Cernere** to discerne, *cerno, cerni et cerni*, *Ludi Dolce. 118, cernio*.  
**Cherere** to demaund: *io chero, chesi, chesso*, & hence is the Gerund *Chuendo* saith *Lapinius fol. 110*.  
**Chiedere** idem, *io chiedo et chiegio, chiesi, chiesio*.  
**Chindere**, to shut, *io chindo, et chinggo*, *Lapin. 106, chinis, chinio*. Like *wile conchindere*.  
**Cingere** et **cingere**, to gird, *cingo, cingi, cinto*.  
**Colligere** et **colligere**, to collect, also to hit, *io collo, tu colis, colui, colge, uol cogliamo, uol cogliete, coloro colgono, io colli*, *Part. colto*.  
**Cognoscere**, to know, *cognosco*, *Aorist. io conobbi, tu cognoscesti, solui conobbe*, 3. plur. *conobbero*, *part. conosciuto*.  
**Concedere**, to graunt, *concedo, concessi, concedei et concedisti, concessi, et conceduto*.  
**Concepere**, *concepo, concepi* or *concepisti* *part. concepto* or *concepuito*, to conceive a child.  
**Concidere** to shred, *consido, concidei et concidi, conciso, et considuto*.  
**Competere**, to strive in suite, *competo, competi, competuto*.  
**Conquidere**, to cōquere, *conquido, conquisi, conquiso*, *Lapin. fol. 147*.  
**Correre**, to ruone, *io corro, corri, part. corso et corro*.  
**Credere**, to beleue, *præf. io credo et credis, et credigio*, *Aorist. io credi, credisti, et Syncope cresti, et credi*, 3. plur. *credidero* *part. credi* *Auvertimenti fol. 34 et creduto*.  
**Crescere**, to increafe, *io cresco, io crebbi*, *particip. cresciuto*, likewise *riuerescere* to grieue.  
**Cucere** to seeth, *io cuoco*, *Aorist. io cossi, cucui et cucui*, *part. cotto*.  
**Cupere**, to desire, *cupio, cupi, cupito*.  
**Degradere** to digress, *degrado, degradi, degrado*.

**Eccidere**, *ecceho, eccehi, ecceho*.  
**Elicere**, to draw out, *elico, elici, elito*.  
**Ergere** to let vp, *ergo, eris, erto*.  
**Extinguere** to extinguish, *extingui, extingui, extingui*.  
**Fendere** to cleaue, *fendo, fendi, fessi et fissi*, *particip. fenduto, fesso, fissi et fitto* *Lapin. 107*.  
**Federe** to hurt or wound, *fiedo, fidei, fiaduto*.  
**Figere** to fixe, *figgo, fissi, fissi et fitto*.  
**Fingere** to faine, *figo, fingi, fitto*.  
**Fletere** to weep or waile, *fletto, flesti, fletto*.  
**Fulgere** et **fulgere** to shine, *fulgo, fulsi, fulginto et fulsi*.  
**Fondere** to melt, *fondo, fondei, fonduto et fuso*.  
**Frangere** to breake, *frango, frangi, franto et fratto*.  
**Fremere** to roare, *fremo, fremi, fremuto*.  
**Frigere** to drie, *frigo, frigi, et frigui, frigitto*.  
**Gemere** to groane, *gemo, gemit, gemuto*.  
**Giungere** to come or arrive, *giungo, giunsi, giunsi*.  
**Infringere**, to infringe, *infringo, infrinxi, infrinxi*.  
**Inistere**, to insist, *insisto, insisti, insistito*.  
**Intrudere**, to kneade dow, *intrudo, intrudi, intruso*.  
**Inuertere**, to inuert, *inverto, invertei, inuerto*.  
**Ledere**, to hurt, *ledo, lesi et ledei, leduto*.  
**Lucere**, to shine, *luco, lucei et lussi, Lucinto*.  
**Mittere**, to put, *mitto, misi, misso et mittuto et misso*.  
**Micere**, to moue, *mielo, mietei, mietuto*.  
**Molere**, to appeale, *molco, molli, moleinto*.  
**Mungere**, to sucke a teate, *mungo, mungi, munto et mungito*.  
**Mordere**, to bite, *mordo, mordei et morfi* *Lapin. morfo et morduto*.  
**Molere**, to milke, *molgo, molli, molgiuto*.  
**Mouere**, to moue, *muovo, muovi, muovo et muouito*.  
**Nascere**, to be borne, *nasco, nasci, nasci*, 3. plur. *nacquero*, *Part. nato et nascuto*.  
**Nascondere**, to hide, *nascondo, nasco, nasci et nascuto*.  
**Nuocere**, to hurt, *nuoco, nuoci, nuoci*, 3. plu. *nuocero, nuocuto*.  
**Offendere**, to offend, *offendo, offendi, offeso*.  
**Pascere**, to feede, *pasco, pasci, pasci et pasci*, *particip. pasco, pasciuto*.  
**Pendere**, to hange, *pendo, pendei, penduto*.





*Uccidere* to kill, *uccido, uccisi, ucciso.*

*Ugnere* to annoint, *ungo, unsi, unto.*

*Uggere* to darken, *uggo, uggei, ugginto.*

*Urgere* to urge, *urgo, urgei, urginto.*

Note here that verbs which haue in their first persons a before g, in the second person, put g before n as *jo cingo, tu cigni, jo imngo, tu ingni, jo mungo, tu migni, jo spengo, tu spigni, jo pungo, tu pungni, jo piungo, tu piungi et piangni.* Lapin. 240.

#### *Anomala of the 4. Coniugation.*

The greatest part of verbs of this Coniugation & speciallie of Polysyllables, make their Present tense in isco, which are only in use in the Present tenses of all moods, & that in the third persons singular, & the third person plurall: all other tenses & persons they haue from their primitives, as for example. *Vbidire* to obey.

*Pres.* io vbidisco, vbidisci, vbidisce. *Noi*, vbidiamo, vbidite, vbidiscono, or else by circumlocution, *no* habbiamo ardire for ardiamo *Imperfect.* io vbidiva. *Aorist.* jo vbidì. *Fut.* vbidirò. *Imperat.* vbidisci tu, vbidisca colui, vbidiamo, vbidite, vbidiscano et vbidischino. *Opt. pres.* io vbidisca, tu vbidischi, vbidisca, vbidiamo vbidite vbidiscano et vbidischino. *Imperfect.* io vbidissi, tu vbidissi, vbidisse, noi vbidissimo, &c. likewise circoire to goe about circuisco, circoi circoto. Gioire to ioy gioiscolo gioij gioito. and many other, guaire, guaisco, to be full of woes. Abbellire, to beautifie. io abbello et abbellisco, abbelli, abbellito. Aggradire to please Aggrado et aggradisco, aggradi, aggradito.

*Aprite* to open, io apro, tu apri, colui apre. *Noi* apriamo, voi aprite, coloro aprono et apron. *Imperfect.* io apriuu et apria. *Aorist.* io apri, apriò et apersi, tu apristi, colui apri apriò et aperse. *no*i apriamo, apriste, aprirono, apersero, apersono. *Prat.* io ho aperto. *Fut.* io aprirò. *Imperat.* apri tu, apra colui. *Apriamo*, aprite, aprino et aprano. *Opt. pr.* io apra, tu apra &c. *Imper.* io apuissi &c. *Arroffire* to blisph. Arroffo, et arroffisco, arroffi, arroffito.

*Bollire* to boile, io boglio. Bogli boglito.

*Callire* to mazz hard callo, calli, callito.

*Comparire* to appeare, comparisco, comparfi, comparso.

*Coprire*, to cover, cuopro; cuopri et cuopersi, 3. plurai. cuoprono

et copersero, coperto.

*Cucire* et *cuscire* to sew, cucio et cuso, noi cuciamo cucite, coloro cucisi, ucito.

*Dire* to say, io dico, tu dici, die et di, colui dice, noi diciamo, voi dite, coloro dicono. *Imperf.* diceua, dicea, diceuamo et diceuamo. *Aorist.* dissi, io ho detto. *Fut.* io dirò. *Imperat.* di tu, dica colui diciamo, dite, dicano et dichino.

*Dormire* to sleepe, dormo, dormi, dormito.

*Empire* to fill, empio, empiei, empito.

*Fallire* to deceiue, fallo et fallisco, fallito.

*Ferire* to hitte, ferisco, feriti, ferito.

*Fluire* to flow, fluisco, fluissi, fluio et flusso.

*Forbire* to scoure, forbo et forbisco, forbito.

*Fuggire* to flee away, fuggo, fuggi, fuggito.

*Imbianchire* & *Imbrunire*, make their presents. *Io* imbianco et imbruno, *pr.* imbianchisco et imbrunisco.

*Mentire* to lie, mento et mentisco, menti, mentito.

*Morire* to dye, io moio et muoro, tu muori, colui muore et muori. noi muoiamo et moriamo, morite, morono, muoreno. *Aorist.* io mori, morij moritti, morfi. *Auvert. fol. 36.* morimmo moriste, morirono. *Prat.* io son morto. *Fut.* io morirò for morerò. *Imperat.* muori muor tu, muora et mora quello. *muoiamo* et *moriamo*, morite muoiano et muorano. *Opt. Pres.* io muoia, et moia muoi tu, moia et muoia. *Imperfect.* io morissi.

*Offerire* to offer, io offero et offerisco, offerfi, offerito *Fut.* io offrirò.

*Partire*, to depart, jo parto, parti, partito.

*Patire* to suffer, jo pato et patisco, pati, patito likewise *piatire* to braule.

*Pentire* to repent, jo pento, pentito et pentuto.

*Perire* to perish pero et perisco, perij, perito.

*Pervectire* to pervert, perverto, perverti, pervertito.

*Poltrire* to plaine the varlet, poltro, poltri, poltrito.

*Rapire* to ravish, rapisco, rapi, rapito et ratto. *Lapin fol. 103.*

*Salire* to clumbe up, salgo et saglio, tu sali, colui sale, noi salghiamo, et saliamo voi salite, coloro salgono et sagliono.

*Imperf.* io saliuo. *Aorist.* io sali et salii et salio, tu salisti, colui sale et salse. *Noi* salimmo, voi saliste. coloro salirono, salirno, salse-



the backe. *In gote*, or *gonfo* with puffed cheekes.

### Coniunctions.

Copulatives, as *e*, *ed* and, *ne* which is sometimes taken for *e*.  
*Und: Dolce*, fol. 96. *ancora*, *et* *and* *also*.

Adversatives *pur* yet for all that. *tutta via*, *nondimeno*, *nientedimeno*, *nulladimeno* nevertheless. *Benche*, *anchor che*, *se bene*, *come che*, *quantunque*, *auvenga che*, *auvegna dio che* although that. *anzi*, *pin tosto*, *pin volentieri* rather.

Illatives, *dunque*, *adung*, *per cio*, *per tanto*, therefore.

Causals, *pero* wherefore. *percio che*, *concio sia cosa che* because.

Of exception. as *se non*, *in fuori che* except, besides.

### Prepositions.

*Accanto*, *allato* hard by. *addosso* vpon. *affronte* against. *al incontro* *dirimpetto*, or *rimpetto* over against. *Anzi* before. *appeto* in comparison. *appet* *appresso*, *apud* with or among. *Con* with. *di la* on the farther side. *di qua* on this side. *di nascoso* prively. *dentro* within. *dintorno* round about. *davanti* before. *dietro* behinde. *dopo* after. *fino et infino* as farre or vntill. *fuor* without. *fra et tra* amide or between. *In et ne* with an Article. *in verso* towards. *in fuori* besides. *lunga* all along. *lungo* a farre off. *oltre* beyond. *Rasente* according or fit to. *senza* without. *secundo* according to. *sopra et su* vpon. *sotto* vnderneath. *verso et ver* towards. *vicino* nere.

### Interiections.

Of reioycing. as *palle palle*, *io triumpho*, of Greeke. *Abime lassio* our alasse. of Feare, as *Che Domin?* good God what ill? *Bacabaco* terrible. *arme arme* clubs clubs.

Of intreating or deprecation, as *ehi*, *deh*, *di gratia* I pray you. Of laughing to scorne, as *ghien*, *ghien*, *vah*, *lima lima*, *pih*.

Note that *Egli*, and *Ora*, are put in the beginning of sentences, for grace of speech saith. *Avvertimenti*, fol. 40. as *egli non ha alcuno* there is not any. *Ora le parole furono molte* now the wordes were many.

Of

### Syntaxe of Articles.

- 1 A nowne, for the Vocative case, as *Ascoltate la bella*, heare you faire maide.
- 2 A Pronowne, as *il mio*, mine.
- 3 A Verbe of the Infinitive in steede of a nowne, as *il mangiare*, the eating. *Un bel morire* *tutta la vita honora*, a faire death honoureth a mans whole life.
- 4 An Adverbe in steede of an Adiective neuer put Substantiue, as *il disopra*, *superius*, the upper part. *il quando sia a tua posta*, let the time bee at your appointment. *Del come non ti dar impaccio*, touching the manner how, doe not trouble your selfe.

Articles are sometimes vsed for Relatiues, as *il* and *lo*, for *lui*, *la* for *lei*, *li* and *le* for *loro*, and they are put indifferently and promiscuously, as when they be Articles, as in this example of *Guarzo*, *Dialog*, fol. 34. *Questo il rendera virtuoso*, *il terra lontano dalle violenze*, *lo constituerà pastore*, this will make a Prince vertuous, will keepe him farre from violence, and will make him a true shepherd over his people. Howbeit some say that *il* is rather placed in the beginning of a sentence then *lo*, as *il ti dirò*, I will tel it thee rather then *lo ti dirò*. *Dio il ti perdoni*, God forgieue it thee. *Lapin*, fol. 72.

*Tutto*, and *ambe*, place the Article after them: as *questa è celestiale tutto il mondo appresso*, this is shee that makes all the vvorlde stincke. *Ambe le mani*, both hands. not *le ambe* *Lapin*, fol. 210.

### Syntaxe of Nounes.

The Adiective is sometime put for the substantiue, as *il bello*, for *la bellezza*, *Cath: Dulcis*, fol. 135.

Sometimes the Adiective is put for an Adverbe. as, *parlate chiaro* for *chiaramente*, speake plainly, *Idem*, fol. 119.

The Feminine by a kinde of Hebraisme is put for the newter both in the Italian and the Spanish, but especially in these as

*Ambe*

*Auvertimenti* fol. 11. & 17. observeth. *Lunga, nulla, dura*, as di *grau lunga*, for a long time, *nulla* in steede of *niente* or *ninna cosa*, nothing, *stette vu pezza alla dura*, hee stonde a while stiffly on the matter. *Sueton Ital.* fol. 1. *so alla libera*, freely. *ibidem.* fol. 8. So in the Spanish, *andar a se. solas*, to walke alone. *Examen de los ingenios* fol. 60. *a la clara*, openly. *Lucan.* in Spanish, fol. 10. Ep. *Non me me do nulla*, i take no care of it. *Campo di fiori* fol. 8. So in *quella*, or in *quella* in the meane time, but this is by an Elleipsis of the Substantiue *Hora*.

The Adiectiue doth not alwaies agree in gender with the substantiue, as *era ogni cosa ripieno di pianto*, all was full of mourning, *era ogni cosa pieno di neve*, all was full of snow. *Auvert.* fol. 11. But *Lapinus*, fol. 229, saith that *cosa*, in these speeches is put for *lungo*.

The Comparatiue governeth a genetiue case, as *io sono piu dotto di te*, I am more learned then thou. *Scipio Lenculo*, fol. 57.

#### Syntaxe of Pronounes.

These Pronounes, *mi, costui, costoro, loro, altrui*, serue to both Genders and Numbers without varying their voices, and they leaue out the signe of the Genetiue case by Elleipsis, as *glieni ualoro*, where *gli* belongeth to *valoro*, not to *mi*. *Sola loro faculta, la robba altrui*. *Lapin.* fol. 25. & 231. *Lui* and *loro* are vsed for the Dative case without the signe of that case expressed, as *dite lui*, or *dite loro*, that is, *a loro* tell them. *Cath: Dulcin.* fol. 60. *Loro* is reciprocal as *le madri amano i figliuoli loro* mothers loue their own childre.

*Lo, la, gli*, being vsed for Pronowne Relatiues as also *ci*, & *vi*, are put before verbs as the Accusatiue case transitiuely governed, as *lo, la, gli, vedi correr*, I saw him, her, the run. *vi uideamo partire* we saw you parting. *ci uedeesti cavalcare*, thou sawest vs riding.

But *noi, voi, lui, lei, loro*, stand as Accusatiue cases before the Infinitiue mood, as *Credemo voi non poter venire*, we beleued that you could not come. *Conobbi lui*, or *lei fare quanto io desideraua*. I knew that he did as I desired. Sometimes *loro* is put after the Infinitiue, as *io ho veduto far loro cose mirabili*. I haue seene them do wondrous things.

*Colui*, the Demonstratiue hath alwaies *chi*, or *che* following it, as *Colui da bene che fa bene*, he is an honest mā, that doth honestly.

These affixes, *mi, ti, si*, for the singular, & *ci, vi, si*, for the plural,

are

are put before verbes newters & others, by a reciprocal transitiue to the nominatiue case of the verbe, & are conuigated together with their verbs by placing the proper affixes before every person as *io mi sto, tu ti stai, quello si sta, voi ci siamo, voi vi state, quelli si stanno*. Likewise, *io mi rallegro* I reioice. *tu ti duoli*, thou grieuest. *quello si adira*, he is an angred. *noi ci confortiamo* we are comforted. *voi vi contentate* you are contented. *quelli si rammaricano* they lament, or else they follow the verb in verbs transitiues, as the person patient, as *tu mi ammazzi* thou killest me. *Lapin.* fol. 274.

The Florentines, place the Article before the Affixe, as *Sallosi*, it is known. Other provinces do otherwise, as *fasselo*. Likewise the right Toscanes saith, *lori, gli, li, si, ci, &c.* but other Italians saie, *velo et tel, mela &c.* putting the affixe first. *Idem.* 275.

One and the same verbe hath sometimes 3. Affixes, as *portava se nelo*, he carried it thence away with him: where *se* is as much as *feco* or *adesso*. *Ne, si, di quel luogo, lo*, is as much as *quello*, *ibid*.

The Affixes *mi, ti, si, vi, ci, ne, gli, li*, in the Imperatiue or exhorting mood, are alwaies put after the verb, as *credimi* beleue me. *venditi cento* assure thy selfe. *facciati honore* let reverence be done. *vengo a ne che vuole* come of it what wil. *fo dimmi, dilli, dicci*. *lae* fo. 259

*Fortunius*, fol. 13, observeth that the Affixes *mi, ti, si, ci*, are sometime superfluous and meere expletive particles, as *io mi credo*, I beleue, *tu ti pensi*, thou thinkest. *che non centi tu, se tu ti vuoi cenare?* why dost thou not sup if thou wilt sup? *io mi rimarro* Guido como *io mi sono*, I will remaine Iew as I am. *che ci facciamo noi qui?* what doe we here? *Parmi che noi se n' andiamo* me thinks we should goe. *Auvert.* fol. 13. *Ludi Dolce*, fol. 77.

#### Syntaxe of Verbes.

When a Participle is ioyned to the verbe *sono* to forme a preterperfect tense, the participle agreeth with the nominatiue case in gender and number, as *voi sete arrivati* you are arrived. *ogni stella era gia fugita*, every star was by this time fled. *quando le femine sono ragunate insieme non mancano le parole*. When women are met together there want no words.

But the participle being ioyned to the Verbe *Ho*, sometimes it agreeth with the nominatiue case before the Verbe, as *io ho amato le lettere*, I haue loved learning. Sometimes with the Accusatiue

G

tiue

tive case after the verbe, as *lo ho amata la vertù*. I have loved vertue. *ho desiderato le tue commodità*. I have desired thy profits. not *desiderato*. Sometimes it agreeth with neither as *ella non bapurrisposso una parola*. she hath not answered a word. Sometimes with both, as *lo ho desiderato* or *desiderati sentire somiglianti ragionamenti*. I have desired to heare like discourses *Lapin. fol. 254. Catb. Dulcis. Auvertimenti fol. 24.*

*Posso* and *voglio*. if they haue any reciprocall affixes *mi, ti, si* &c. before them, they make their preterperfect tense by *sono*. as *lo mi sono voluto contenere*, *ma io non mi son potuto vincere*. I would faine haue cōtained, but I could not inalter my selfe. But if these particles bee omitted, or else admitted after the Infinitive moode they make their perfect by the verbe *Ho*: as *lo ho voluto vincere me et raffrenarmi*. I would haue overcome, and haue refrained my selfe *Catb. Dulcis fol. 158.*

The Infinitive mood with an Article is put for a nowne Substantive, and then it receiveth a plurall number also like a Substantive, as *l'abbracciare*, the embracing *gli abbracciari*. *Il piacere* the pleasure. *piaceri*. *Il vedere* the sight. *videri*. *Auvert. fol. 10. Il pensare non importa mai il fare*. to consider of a thing availeth not, but the doing of it.

In forbidding the Italians following the Greeks, vse the infinitive with a negation in steed of the Imperative, as *non amare* doe thou not love, as in Greek *μὴ ἀγαπᾷς*. *non rubare* steale not. *nō ti affaticar che tu non ti ammaltassi* doe not toile least you make your selfe sicke. *Deh non rinouellar quel che n'ancide*. alasse doe not renew that, that kils vs. *Lap. fol. 28. et 258. Catb. Dul. 87. Auvert. 19.*

The Infinitive is construed with divers prepositions. *Lapin. fol. 283.*

*In* as *in fatti ogni seruizio perdo tempo*. In doing y<sup>e</sup> u service &c. *Per*, as *per volerlo lo salvare*, *ho rouinato me stesso*. in seeking to save him, I haue vndone my selfe. *A*, as *lo sono a scrivere*. I am to writ. *egli è a desinare* he is at dinner. *Da*, with an affixe after the infinitive, as *quasi non sono cose da farle un huomo nobile*. these are not things for a noble man to doe them. *Quelli son partiti da pigliargli i disperati*. these are courtes for desperate men to take. *egli non è tempo da andar fuori un tuo pari*. this is no time for such a one as you to goe abroad.

That which the Latins vtter by the Gerūd in *di* after a noun Sub-

Substantive, the Italians doe it by the Infinitive with the Article of the Genitive case, as *è dritta via di gire al cielo*. it is the direct way to goe to heaven. So they say, *è tempo di fare* or *a fare* it is time to doe.

When necessitie is signified, which the Latins expresse by the Gerund in *um* with a Dative case. The Italians vtter it by the verbes *Havere*, *conuenire*, *dovere* and the like, with the signe of the Dative case before the Infinitive mood, as *miui habiamo a cercar altro paese*. we ought al to seek another country. *Al ver si deve non contrariar*. we must not strue against the truth. *Lapin. fol. 108.*

#### Syntaxe of Gerunds.

These verbs *Andare*, *stare*, *venire* are very often ioyned to Gerunds, as *lo vo considerando*. I consider. *tu stai cantando*. thou singest. *Catb. Dulcis fol. 140.* In which speech saith Lapinius fol. 279. *vo, sto, vengo*, is as much as *segno*, or *sono intento a occupato a considerare*.

The Gerunds are sometimes vsed impersonally, as *dicendosi* for *mentre si diceva*, while this was spoken. *Catb. Dulcis ibid.*

#### Syntaxe of participles.

In verbs of the 1. Coniugat. the 1. perſon of the present tense is vsed for the Participle, or rather as *Lapin. fol. 102. & Auvertimenti fol. 40.* say the Participle is Syncopated as *Carico* for *caricato* laden. *Logoro* for *logorato*. worne out. *Desto* for *destato* risen, awaked. *mozzato* for *mozzato* cut off.

The Italians vse also an ablative case absolute as *Desto lui* he being awaked. *Incontrante lui morto*. presentlie as soone as hee was deade. *L. Dulcis fol. 75.*

#### Adverbs.

The Adverbe of likenesse *Come* is sometimes vsed for *Quando* the Adverbe of time, as *Come egli venne lo mi abbandonate*. while he came I was forsaken. *Catb. Dulcis fol. 140.*

#### Prepositions.

The Preposition *Da* is vsed in diverse manners, as *huomo da bene* an honest man. *lo vi ho da parlare*. I have to talke with you. *andar dal Spedale*. to goe to the Apothecarie. *lo voglio quassù notte venir da voi*. I will come to night to your houte.

These Adverbes governe a Genitive case, as *all'incontro del palazzo*. over against the pallace. *appresso de' rei* among badde men.

*dentro delle porte* within the gates. *Dirimpetto di me dall'altra sponda;* over against me from the other bancke. *fuori da questi pensieri,* out of these thoughts. *inverso di me,* towards me. *verso di voi,* towards you.

These serve to the Dative case. *accanto à me et allato à me* by my side. *affronto à nemici,* against the enemies. *appetto à me egli non è nulla,* in comparison of me he is nothing. *Di nascosto al padre,* unknowne to his father. *D'intorno al carro,* round about the charriot. *davanti à me,* before me. *Dietro,* as egli è dietro alla sua fatica, he is about his busines. *ovvero aperto alle mura,* within the walls. *Infino à Roma a' udire lo scoppio,* he shall heare the cracke thereof as farre as Rome. *Inanzi al tempo* before the time. *oltre al beneficio,* beside the benefit. *vicino alla città,* neere vnto the citie.

The rest serve to the Accusative case, except these which govern an Ablative, as *dila dal fiume,* beyond the river. *d'acqua al mar,* on this side the sea. *Infuori dal tuo,* besides or except thine. *Lungo dalla speranza,* farre from hope. *Lapin. fol. 117. Cath. Dulcis fol. 141.*

Note that the letter *i.* in composition of some words is a Privative Particle answering to our English Particles *Dis* and *Un.* as *Stale,* disloyall. *Sacrificare* to vniowe or rippe. *Sfoderare,* to vntheath, &c.

Thus haue I, (Gentle Reader) delivered as briefly and plainly as I could, those precepts which out of mine owne reading and observation, as also out of my Collections gathered from others, I thought necessarie for thy direction, Use them for thy good, and pardon mee if some things haue escaped my penne. Boni Grammatici est quædam ignorare. as Strigelius citeih out of Varro, or as Ioannes Manlius noteth it to haue beene a proverbe amonge the Moonkes of Flanders Bonus Grammaticus est hæreticus.

FINIS.

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